THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER.

THE FOLLOWING is the diploma awarded by the Royal Humane Society to Babu Kristo Chunder Chuckerbutty for rescuing a woman from a watery grave:

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.
INSTITUTED 1774.

For the recovery of Persons apparently Drowned or Dead.
PATRON,—Her Majesty the Queen.
VICE PATRON,—H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
PRESIDENT,—His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K.T.

At a General Court holden at the Society's Office, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, on Tuesday, the 8th day of July 1879.

William Hawes Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

It was resolved Unanimously

That,—Baboo Kristo Chunder Chuckerbutty is justly entitled to the Honorary Silver Medal of the Society, which is hereby awarded him, for having on the 15th February 1878, jumped into the River Hooghly and swam to the rescue of a woman who was in great danger of drowning, and whose life he with difficulty saved.

(Sd) ARGYLL, *President.*
(Sd.) J. W. HOME, *Secretary.* (Sd.) W. HAWES, *Chairman.*

WE HAVE seen the Silver Medal. It is a pretty thing. Flame having been used both by the Ancients and Moderns as the emblem of life, and its extinction as the symbol of death, the front of the Medal represents a boy blowing an extinguished torch, in the hope, as expressed by the motto, "*Lateat Scientillula Forsan*"—*peradventure a little spark may yet lie hid.* This design appears applicable both to the person apparently dead and to the one who endeavours to resuscitate him. Under the device is the following inscription abbreviated: "*Societas Londini in Resuscitationem Instituta MDCCLXXIV.*" *The (Royal Humane) Society, established in London for the Recovery of persons in a state of suspended animation,* 1774.

The reverse of the Medal exhibits a civic wreath, which was the Roman reward for saving life; the inscription round it expresses the merit which obtains this honour from the Society, "Hoc Pretium cive Servato Tulit."—*He has obtained this reward for having saved the life of a citizen.* The blank space within the wreath is left for the name of the person to whom the Medal is presented and the date of his exertions, which is engraved with the following inscription abbreviated: "*Vitam of Servatam dong dedit Societas regia humana.*"—*The Royal Humane Society presented this gift for saving life.*

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Devagram in the Moorshedabad district informs us that utter destitution exists in a villege called Marutin, which suffered much from the late inundation, the effects of which have been aggravated by the occurrence of a fire, which has burnt nearly the whole village to the ground. The zemindar is a poor man and is not in a position to render any assistance; the Magistrate to whom they applied for relief turned a deaf ear, and men, women and children are prowling about the fields burrowing the grounds for the roots of grass and herbs. Is there no balance of the Famine Fund, which may be applied to the relief of these wretches?

THE NOVEMBER number of the *Oriental Miscellany* contains several interesting articles. We will give a few extracts from the article headed "Youthful Vanity," the writer of which thus begins:

I *am* an old man. I was a pupil of D L. Richardson's, and for some time, of Francis Palmer's too, men unknown to fame and who have passed away, the more's the pity! According to the *Bengalee* I am not a "thinker" but a mere word painter all sound and fury full of ancient saws and epithets acquired by dint of novel-reading.

The writer thus goes on:

Yet an experiment may not be quite thrown away upon him. If I lift up my voice against the evils of Youthful Vanity with no direct effect, I may yet achieve an indirect result, by thus summoning to the rescue others with stronger powers, who may drive him away or at any rate confine the petty tyrant within more convenient limits.

The vain young man piques himself upon his *thinking* powers. He *thinks* he is a very "useful member of society. "He *thinks* upon matters literary, matters scientific, matters "social and political. He *thinks* "he is interested in social and political questions and discusses them warmly. He *thinks* he represents "the cause of social progress," is a "genuine seeker of truth" sympathizes with "the people and represents "their interests. May we not say that this *thinking* being as a jack of all things but master of none and that he like Grntiano "talks an infinite deal of nonsense. Can he be said to "sympathize with the people and to represent their interests when he is moving heaven and earth for the admission of half a dozen or a dozen *thinking* men into the Civil Service but has not a thought to bestow on the deterioration that has taken place among the great majority of his countrymen owing to the difficulty of obtaining subsistence from day to day? I admit he forms associations, and discusses topics of public interests. But has he ever agitated for an enquiry into the causes of the deterioration above alluded to? What will such associations and discussions avail when life with most of the people of this country is a constant struggle for existence? He *thinks* he is qualified by his "intellectual and moral attainments to guide public opinion. Does this qualification consist in abusing his elders for no other fault of theirs than their unwillingness to help him with funds for forwarding his own pet objects? He congratulates himself upon his *thinking* powers. The fact that he has learnt to *think* is certainly something in his favor but it is not everything. What he wants is that his word should be accepted with the same implicit confidence that the word say of a good Frenchman, is received, He may *think* that his public spirit is not, as others *think* a mere cloak to carry on his trade. But the question is not what he *thinks* himself on the subject but what other people *think* of him. To exact the respect of others he must possess manly habits, a fearless regard for truth, consideration for others and show these and all other good qualities which go towards making up what is emphatically called a man in every transaction of his life and have them indelibly impressed upon his outward self—if that were possible. Above all to be somewhat more explicit he should learn to shew due respect to his elders to those from whom he has learnt his first rudiments in politics and, we may well add, in the art of thinking and when he is tempted to forget himself (for "youth *will* have its swing as the proverb goes) he should call to mind the words of the Poet.

> We think our fathers fools so wise we grow;
> Our wiser sons, no doubt, will think us so.

We hope these well-timed words will not be thrown away upon those for whom they are intended.

THE EXCISE Resolution of the Government of Bengal shews a remarkable discrepancy in official figures. The Accountant-General shows the expenditure during the two years as—

1877-78	...	...	Rs. 302299 including stationery.
1878-79	...	...	„ 282810 excluding ditto.

The Board's figures are considerably less, viz.—

1877-78	...	...	Rs. 291774
1878-79	...	...	„ 266593.

The Resolution makes no attempt at an explanation of these discrepancies. We cannot understand how such discrepancies have arisen.

THE FOLLOWING figures shew the incidence of the excise revenue:

Division.	Population according to census.	Total excise revenue.	Incidence per Rs. 100 of population.
		Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	7193389	690092	9
Calcutta with Suburbs and Howrah ...	786223	1422313	180
Rest of Presidency Division ...	7192579	655131	9
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar ...	7377062	492067	6
Dacca ...	9144126	554160	6
Chittagong ...	1841336	82615	4
Patna ...	13122743	1541941	11
Bhagulpore ...	7289784	866717	11
Orissa ...	3162490	378839	11
Chota Nagpore ...	3322748	350075	10
Total ...	60432487	7033939	11

THE FOLLOWING statement gives interesting statistics of ganja cultivation:

YEARS	Quantity of land estimated to have been cultivated with ganja.	Number of ryots engaged in cultivation.	Quantity of ganja estimated to have been produced.	Average production per beegha.
	Bgs. c.		Mds. s.	Mds. s. c.
1874-75 ...	2278 14	2003	11885 34	5 8 10
1875-76 ...	1200 2	1269	6496 29	5 1 7
1876-77 ...	1816 18	1908	10814 12	5 37 9
1877-78 ...	2102 14	1877	9148 7	4 19 11
1878-79 ...	1446 7	1308	3768 0	2 24 3

The high price of ganja is said to have caused an increased consumption of charas and siddhi, the receipts from which increased by Rs. 516 and Rs. 3,508 respectively, while majum shewed a slight decline of Rs. 134.

TUESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

THE RESOLUTION of the Bengal Government on the Dacca Administration Report has the following:

The Commissioner states that "the high prices of food-grains have pinched the middle classes not engaged in trade or handicraft, but the agricultural classes, and those who provide their wants, have had a prosperous time." In some parts, however, the agricultural classes, under temptation of high prices, appear to have disposed too freely of their stocks, and found themselves much pressed when compelled subsequently to become buyers, in consequence of the shortness of their crops. This was especially the case in the inundated tracts. The great expansion of the jute trade has undoubtedly brought considerable wealth to the people of this Division of late years, and the Commissioner reports that much debt has been paid off by the cultivators. Considerable sums were subscribed by the local zemindars in some places for the relief of casual distress.

THE WORKING of the License tax is thus noticed:

The license tax was the chief subject of discussion during the year. It was received with general dissatisfaction, increased in some places by irregularities on the part of the circle officers. It appears, however, that unfavourable criticism was provoked chiefly by the low minimum of taxable income, which at a time of high prices of food told with some severity on the petty artizans and traders. This ground of complaint has now been removed. "On the whole," the Commissioner says, "people have not grumbled more than they do in England when an extra penny is added to their income tax."

THE FOLLOWING remarks occur in the above Resolution on the Public Press:

Dacca has two English and five vernacular papers, and Mymensingh two vernacular papers. In each district a new weekly vernacular paper was started during the year. Of the papers in his district, the Collector of Dacca remarks: "The papers criticise fully all that goes on, and at times use language that is not well chosen; but, on the whole, I do not consider the papers to be disloyal at heart." The *Bharat Mihir* in Mymensingh is said to have secured a large local circulation.

THE SAME Resolution has the following on the conduct of the zemindars of the Dacca Division during the past year:

Some of the zemindars of Dacca received the thanks of Government during the year for their liberality in helping people whom the high prices had temporarily thrown into distress. The zemindars of Furreedpore and Backergunge are mostly absentees, and their estates, it is said, are not unfrequently managed by untrustworthy subordinates over whom they can exercise no supervision. In Mymensingh the zemindars are on good terms generally with their tenantry except on the estates of Narsindhar and Kagmari, where constant affrays have occurred for some time past. The Kagmari zemindars have been specially excluded from the list of zemindars entitled to carry arms, in consequence of their turbulence. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that a better system of management has been introduced on the estate of Baboo Mohim Chunder Roy.

MR. GEORGE BATTEN, Sir John Strachey's brother-in-law, has been again provided with a snug berth. He has been appointed Additional Member of the Governor General's Legislative Council. Was there any necessity for this ornamental appointment, particularly in these days of retrenchment?

THE TITLE of Rao Bahadur has been conferred on the Thakur Man Singh of Surwan, and the Maharaj Rugnath Singh of Amleta, both of the Council of Regency, Rutlam; and also on Gunput Rao Ramchunder, Minister of Dewas, and Pundit Nilkanth Janardun Kirtane, Tutor to the Rajah of Dewas.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL has directed the Sanitary Commissioner to investigate the origin of goitre, a disease very prevalent in certain parts of Bengal and Behar. To judge from the returns of the mofussil dispensaries, these districts would seem to be Mozuffurpore, Sarun, Chumparun, Rungpore, Durbhunga, Purneah, Mymensing, Bhagulpore, and Dacca. Little or nothing is known as to the causes of goitre; drinking snow water, or water impregnated with calcareous or earthy particles, or living in damp or badly-drained places—such are the circumstances to which goitre has been ascribed by various authorities.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of the North Western Provinces visited Barielly. There he received a loyal address, expressing indignation at the Kabul massacre. In acknowledging the address His Honor said:

"It was only yesterday that I received your address to the Viceroy and Governor-General, expressing in fit terms your feelings of horror and indignation at the deplorable and treacherous murder of the British Embassy in the city of Cabul, a crime which will for ever leave a dark stain on the history of that land. I have now listened with much pleasure to the address you have been good enough to present to me, expressing your sincere and hearty congratulations on the brilliant success of the British troops and their victorious entry into the capital of Afghanistan. The sentiments of loyalty and devotion to the Empress, and appreciation of her rule which you have so well and feelingly represented do you honour and are highly gratifying to me."

CALCUTTA was shocked on Monday last by the sad intelligence of the failure of the firm of Messrs. Colvin Cowie & Co. It was the oldest European mercantile firm in Calcutta, very respectable and highly respected. Of late it transacted chiefly agency business, but it is said that the London firm traded in silk and jute without success, and to the losses incurred by it is to be traced the collapse of the firm here. Mr. David Cowie, the senior partner of the

firm, is a highly honorable gentleman, and held the highest position among the Calcutta merchants. He was more than once appointed member of the Governor General's Legislative Council. He was President of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Bengal, but he has now resigned his seat. We sincerely sympathize with him. The failure of the firm beggars about one hundred natives, who were living upon the pensions granted by it. It is said that an assistant of the firm, Mr. D. L. Cowie, will start a new business under the name of Cowie & Co

WE ARE GLAD to learn from the *Bombay Review* that Dr. Rajendralala Mittra at present visiting Western India, is likely to be elected Honorary Member of the Bombay Asiatic Society. Need we say that our distinguished townsman eminently deserves this honor.

MR. CAIRD thus notices Native guards and other employes of Indian Railways :

"The Native guards and other employes are most reliable sober men. In ten years not one has been dismissed for drunkenness. During the four monsoon months, when traffic of all kind diminishes on account of the rains the manager gives a large proportion of the men their leave for that period to which they make no objection as their mode of living is simple and cheap and they have abundance saved to enable them to take a holiday with their relations. Englishmen in the same position would have saved nothing and could not afford a holiday."

MUNSHI NEWAL KISHORE, who owns perhaps the largest Native press in Northern India, has managed to float a new company at Lucknow to be called the Upper India Paper Mills Company, Limited, with a capital of Rs. 3,50,000 in 3,500 shares of Rs. 100 each.

THERE ARE NOW over 41,000 British Troops, says the *Pioneer*, either in Afghanistan or under orders to cross the border.

GENERAL GRANT'S reception in San Francisco is said to have been the grandest pageant ever witnessed in that city; the procession was two miles long.

THE INDIAN SPECTATOR thus announces the arrival of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra at Bombay :

The celebrated Dr. Rajendralal Mitter is now in Bombay. The high attainments of the Doctor are well-known in India as well as in Europe. We are, however, surprised to see that no effort is being made by the natives to honour this illustrious guest. A demonstration worthy of him ought to be immediately got up.

THURSDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

A CORRESPONDENT at Simla gives the following account of the way in which Durga Puja is observed by the Hill people :

They do not make any images, but repair to the several shrines of Durga for the observance of the ceremony. They engage learned Brahmins for chanting and reciting the Chundi where the exploits of the goddess are delineated for the first nine days or noboratri of the festival. They put on their best dresses, receive friends and relatives, and spend particular days in feasting, singing and dancing. Their observance of the festival is of the most sober kind, every thing is done on a moderate scale and never overspend their resources. Their respect and veneration for the goddess is most earnest and their devotion is heartfelt and sincere. They offer prayers at the established shrines, sacrifice goats and give offerings of walnuts and parched rice and return home. At home they spend sometime in sober recreation. The commencement of the festival is indicated by hoisting a red flag on the height of each peak, under which men women and children gather in knots singing sacred songs beating drums and blowing trumpets. A mela is held on the second day of the Puja which goes by the name of Tara Debiki Mela. The Raja of the hill territory makes his appearance in gorgeous apparel with his family and followers and receives the obeisance from the visitors. The day is passed in singing and dancing and devotional prayers, intermixed with frolicsome games and pastimes. The mela ends with the firing of a volley by the Raja's people when the company disperses.

WE HAVE received the following letter from Chhattak, dated the 31st ultimo :

There was a crowded meeting of the Chhatak public yesterday at 5 P. M. in the house of Babu Joy Chundra Das, Zemindar, to give a cordial reception to the celebrated Roma Bai, who had been here for more than a week. After the meeting opened Pundit Sreenibash Shastree, brother to this illustrious lady, delivered an interesting and learned lecture in Sanskrit on "the present and past education of India." After this Roma Bai recited a few slokes from Bhagbut and expounded them to the entire satisfaction of her audience. There as usual she captivated the minds of all with her ready powers of Sloka composition *extempore*. A *Garad* and a purse were presented to her which she received with thanks. Thanks to Babu Joy Chundra for his efforts in raising the subscription and convening the meeting.

A similar meeting is being proposed to be convened at Babu Radha Mohun Roy Chowdry at Ichakalas a village in the vicinity of Chhatak.

A CORRESPONDENT, who has lately returned from a holiday trip from a city in the Behar province, complains that though the party consisting of nine heads secured second class tourist tickets, Nos. 134, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 48 and 49, they were all huddled in an intermediate carriage in their down-journey from Bankipore to Howrah, because 8 or 9 second class carriages in the mail train had been all occupied by some Europeans, and none of the station-masters of the intermediate stations dared put them in any second class carriage so occupied. They asked the station-masters for a certificate that with 2nd class tickets they were obliged to travel in intermediate carriages, but they were told to represent the matter to the Agent. The Railway Company ought to refund the difference in the fare to these passengers. We hope the Agent will take notice of this matter.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS says—"the *Patriot* seems to hint that honors are sometimes bought with promissory notes." We do not remember when or where we have said this. We can state from personal knowledge that whatever the case in times past, indebtedness of Calcutta civilians to native gentlemen is now-a-days never heard of.

IT IS SAID that it requires a surgical operation to make a Scotchman appreciate a joke. The same seems to hold good of our contemporary of the *Brahmo Public Opinion*. In announcing the new Civil Service Rules we had the misfortune to remark that Lord Lytton's reign will mark an epoch in the history of India. The *Brahmo Public Opinion* now discovers : "Our contemporary of the *Hindoo Patriot* was not very wide of the mark when he signalized the present administration as marking an epoch in Indian History. That remark must have been meant as an rony." Yes, but we did not expect that our contemporary should have taken such a long time to understand its real meaning. This is the way we are misunderstood and then vilified.

THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN HERALD wishes to know whether the British Indian Association has ever agitated theCivil Service question. Yes, it has from its very birth. In 1853 it sent up the celebrated Charter Petition toParliament praying for the opening of the Civil Service to the natives of the country, and the competitive examination was the result. In 1856 it addressed a memorial to Sir Charles Wood, then President of the Board of Control, asking that the examination be held in India, but its prayer was refused. It has since repeatedly made similar representations to the Secretary of State and Parliament. In 1869 we believe it sent a petition to Parliament on the subject, which hastened the passing of the Act of 1870. It again memorialized the Secretary of State on the subject of the examination in India. When Lord Salisbury reduced the minium age, it not only supported the Indian Association in a general petition, but also forwarded a memorial to the Secretary of State on the subject. All these facts are mentioned in the annual reports of the Association, and the memorials were published as they were presented.

MR. TOYNBEE, Magistrate of Patna, is winning fresh honors. Some gamblers were arrested at Patna, and he wanted to try them ; Mr. VanGelder, Barrister-at-Law, appeared on behalf of some of them and applied for their release on bail. We reproduce the following edifying dialogue between the Barrister and the Magistrate :

Mr. Van Gelder.—Under the circumstances you have no power to retain them in custody, the charge being a bailable one.

Magistrate.—Not having the Police papers before me, I don't know what the charge is and besides, I gave the order to arrest them myself.

Mr. Van Gelder.—Then, Sir, am I to understand that you had them arrested without any information being laid ?

Magistrate.—Yes. I had information ; very good information.

Mr. Van Gelder.—Then, Sir, you must be aware whether the case is a bailable one, or not ?

Magistrate.—Oh yes ; I remember now I gave order under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Counsel, turning to the Section mentioned, remarked that the law quoted by the Court did not give the Magistrate power to refuse bail in a bailable offence.

Magistrate.—I refuse bail, and take the responsibility of doing so upon myself. I will pass orders on Tuesday next, when the case comes on for hearing.

The Counsel referred to several High Court rulings in support of his argument, and again drew the Court's attention to the length of time the men had already been in custody, but the Magistrate was inexorable.

Mr. Toynbee is determined to be a hero !

FRIDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

WE ARE requested to publish the following letter :

Berlin, the 27th September, 1879.

To—BABU RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
A Member of the Royna Zemindar family,
Burdwan.

Honored Sir,—I beg to offer my kindest regards for your splendid present of that highly valuable work—"Bharatia Granthabali," which is, in Bengali, a running history of and commentary on the ancient Sanskrit texts of India. Though myself not a Bengali scholar at all, I welcome greatly your endeavours to diffuse among the masses, in your own language, better notions on Hindu *Sastras* than those which the people of Bengal held hitherto. From my stand point as Sanscrit scholar I value your Bengali-Sanskrit work most highly, in which you display a really astonishing knowledge of Hindu *Sastras*, too, as well as of European literature and languages in general. * * * Your compilation, seems to me, a very useful and welcome one and does good credit to your acquaintance with all what has been written already on this subject by Europeans. * * * Your manuscript (in English) on Indo-Aryan civilization will, I hope, be reviewed in the coming numbers of the "Jenser Literatur Zeitung."

I totally concur with your wise suggestion, and I am too, of opinion, that however degenerate the Hindus may now appear, we can not but suppose, that in some early date, they were splendid in arts, and arms, happy in government, wise in legislation and eminent in knowledge.

I am, dear Sir, respectfully yours,
(Sd) PROFESSOR DR. A. WEBER
2

A CORRESPONDENT, who has proceeded from Calcutta to Rawal Pindi, thus writes to us from that station under date the 4th instant :

I never anticipated such an awful state of things I here observe every day. Owing to the Cabul Expedition you cant get a servant here, and if you get one by accident you have to pay 8 Rs. per month. Wood is selling at 24 seers for the rupee, rice at 4 seers, ghee 1¼ seers, milk 8 seers and yil 2½ seers, &c. All the houses are filled up in the cantonments and the rent is exorbitantly high and no Bengali would take his habitation in the city, which is about a mile and a half from the English quarter, for the simple reason that they don't wish to go to the expense of paying for a conveyance. Who says that there is disunion always among the Bengalis wherever they are ? In Rawal Pindee no such thing is seen. The Commissariat, and the Public Works are the only subjects of talk night and day amongst the Babus of lower Bengal here. Government is pushing on the rail to Kohat and to Peshwar as fast as they can, and Overseers, Engineers and Accountants have come in dozens and are expected to join the new rail *en route* to Rawal Pindee. It is said that the railway from Jhellum embracing a distance of 67 miles will be completed in another 5 months. There is no end of trouble to a passenger from Jhellum coming up to Rawal Pindee by either *Ekka Dak* or Bullock-Train. 2 days and 2 nights on the road and amongst a comparatively savage people of the Punjab you have to travel, one thing be it said to the credit of British rule, here is this, that you have nothing to fear. The read is intersected by hills and carriage is scarce and expensive. About Kabul people here speak at random. But the general opinion is that the Government of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress will this time annex Affghanistan. That Yakub Khan will be made a State-prisoner is what is confidently spoken of in certain well-informed quarters. The campaign in Affghanistan will probably last long, for no movement I am afraid will be made in this awfully cold and freezing weather. In the meantime preparations are being carrried on. It is said that already 40,000 troops have entered Kabul. Annexation therefore is a certainty almost. But in what time the British Government will be able to settle matters in Affghanistan is what is impossible to say.

THE HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS has returned from furlough, and taken over charge of the Revenue Department, Bengal Secretariat. Mr. Macaulay reverts to his post in the Board of Revenue. The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier and the Hon'ble Mr. O'Kinealy have also returned.

THE Government of India, it is stated, is meditating an amalgamation of the Rajpootana and Central India Agencies, a step which Lord Mayo was anxious to carry out many years ago.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Charivari* has a capital cartoon of the new Press Rules for Army Correspondents.

THE WESTERN DAILY MERCURY, Plymouth, reproduces from the *Oriental Miscellany* of this city the article headed, "Who is Christ ?" with the following introductory notice :

We trust the Faith of Christ is strong enough to stand against an article from the "Oriental Miscellany," published by H. C. Gangooly and Co., Mangoe-lane, Calcutta, and written by a thorough Hindoo, whom all our missionaries have failed to make Christian. The production is at least a singular view of Christianity from the purely Hindoo stand-ground, and as we hear so much and so rightly of what our often self-denying missionaries have done, let us not refuse to see where they have failed. At all events, it is well that we should know the real facts of Hindoo life—the life of a race including some of the finest gentlemen in the world.

SATURDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

THE FOLLOWING extract is taken from a letter of Mr. Labouchre to Mr. Levy Lawson :

"SIR—Your uncle was a friend of mine, and only a vain, vulgar snob puffed up with the conceit of wealth like you would suppose that there is any insult presumed or implied in referring in a kindly obituary notice of him to the fact that he was the architect of his own fortune, and was formerly the proprietor of an ink manufactory. To honourable men there is no distinction between a maker of ink and the proprietor of a newspaper, and they value people for what they are, rather than for the business by which they live. You seem to be under the silly impression that there is something disreputable in not always having been rich, and not to be aware that many who are not blessed with this world's goods are your equals or superiors ; whilst so utterly and hopelessly vulgar are you, that it would probably be impossible to eradicate this notion from your mind.

"Your last communication, however, informed me that you intend to adopt the latter alternative, as you now say you have no intention to risk your life. With regard to our *fracas*, I was standing in a dark street at a late hour of the night, when you, with cautious courage, aimed a blow at me from behind. We then closed and cuffed each other. So dark, indeed, was it, that for some time I did not recognise who you were. I had not probably had your experience as a child in gutter warfare—but I imagine that you found me perfectly able to defend myself, and to punish so very feeble an assailant as yourself, I have, as you perhaps will have perceived, given a precise account of what occurred in *Truth* of this week."

Mr. Labouchre and Mr. Lawson are leaders of public opinion in England !

A GAZETTE extraordinary from the North-Western Provinces notifies the formation of three new districts of Ballia, Pilibhit, and Etah, from the 1st instant This measure means so much waste of money, but discontented civilians must be pacified !

WE HAVE received the prospectus of the Calcutta Art Studio projected by Babu Annadapersad Bagchi and friends. We wish it success.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to record the death of Babu Bemolachurn Biswas, brother of Babu Shamachurn Dey, Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, which melancholy event took place Friday morning. He was a well educated gentleman and trained in business by the late BabuRamgopal Ghose.

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on 07 August, 2017

Gentle and amiable he was esteemed by all who knew him. He was abo t 55 years of age.

IT GIVES us great pleasure to announce that the Very Revd. Father Lafont has returned from Europe. Our readers will be glad to learn that his health has been completely re-established. He looks quite ruddy in the face. The Science Association has special reasons to rejoice at Father Lafont's return.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the fortnight ending 25th October were 419, of which 158 were from fever, 43 from bowel complaints, 7 from cholera, 55 from tetanus, 12 from suicide and accidents and the rest from other causes, 13 children were still-born and 9 persons died from old age. The mortality among non-Asiatics and mixed races was 24.

IT IS proposed we see to establish an Indian Railway orphanage fund for the maintenance of the orphans of deceased railway servants, who may die without making provision for them. Children will be admitted to the benefits of the fund at the age of 6 years and will be taken care of till they have attained the age of 16 years.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications: 1. Elementary Dynamics with numerous examples. By W. E. Willson, M. A. L. C. E. second edition. (From Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co.) 2. A Dictionary of Phrases and Idioms with explanations in English and Bengali and illustrations from standard modern writers. By Krisuna Chunder Roy. Part I. 3. Proceedings of a meeting of the "B" Class Members of the E. I. Railway Provident Fund for the discussion of the proposal for the abolition of the invidious distinction of A. and B. Class Members.

AMID the showers of abuse, which are heaped upon the elected Commissioners of Calcutta, it is pleasing to observe that one who has worked with them, and who is held in high esteem by the Indian public for his intelligence and independence, speaks of them so kindly and favourably. Mr. George Yule, President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, now in England, in resigning his seat in the Calcutta Corporation, thus writes to the Chairman:

"Remember me very kindly to my brother Commissioners; and if not too much to ask you, or too presumptuous a thing to do, please assure them of my appreciation of the zeal and intelligence with which they appeared to me to be carrying on the work of the Municipality."

We hope Mr Yule on his return to India will be re-appointed to the Calcutta Corporation.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, November 2nd.—Orders have been issued by the Admiralty to the British Mediterranean Squadron to proceed to Vourlah.

3rd.—Particulars of the fight between the Chilian and Peruvian fleets of Mejillones, which resulted in the capture of the *Huascar* by the Chilians, show that the *Huascar* made a most gallant defence. The Peruvian Admiral who commanded her at the time, besides two lieutenants and many of the crew, were killed before she surrendered.

4th.—There is great excitement at Constantinople in consequence of the British action regarding the Reforms in Asia Minor. The London press approve of England enforcing the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

5th.—In a speech by Mr. Lowe at Grantham yesterday he condemned the policy of the Government, and said that the Liberals, when they came into power, would resume the policy of former liberal governments. The Turkish ambassador in London has asked Lord Salisbury for explanations respecting the despatch of the British squadron to Vourlah. The Russian ambassador in London has been recalled.

6th.—The Turkish Ambassador having, on behalf of his Government, promised the execution of the reforms in Asia Minor, the despatch of the British squadron to Vourlah has been countermanded.

6th.—The Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice has disallowed the demurrer of the Secretary for India in the suit respecting the Banda-Kirwi booty.

6th.—Advices from St. Petersburg state that the main body of the Russian expedition against the Turcomans has returned to Tchikislar. Trade is reviving generally throughout Great Britain, whilst traffic on the different lines of railway is improving and stocks are buoyant.

7th.—It is rumoured that the English ministry is about to enter into negotiations for the settlement of Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia.

St. Petersburgh, October 31.—The *Golos* announces that, in consequence of the disastrous engagement with the Tekkes on the 9th September, the Russians have retreated, and the expedition is suspended until after the winter.

Paris October 31.—The French Government has threatened Don Carlos with expulsion, unless he ceases from demonstrations.

Berlin November 1.—The Prussian deficit amounts to 47,000,000 (query, marks.)

Belgrade, November 1.—An offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Servia and Bulgaria.

Constantinople November 3rd.—The British Ambassador has explained to the Porte that the reason for the British Mediterranean squadron being ordered to Vourlah is because England insists on the execution of the reforms in Asia Minor according to the terms of the treaty of Berlin.

3rd.—The Porte has resolved to execute the reforms in Asia Minor which it considers to be necessary, and also those embodied in the Berlin Treaty stipulation. An Austrian squadron is expected at Salonica.

Ismailia November 7th—The Peninsular and Oriental Steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind* is seriously aground in Lake Timsah and is unloading her cargo. The passage of the canal, however, remains free.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Saturday the 15th Inst. next, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Phosphuretted Hydrogen and Phosphoric Acid.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1879.

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT.

XXII.

P. W. D.

THE greatest activity, which the Government of India is shewing in the way of retrenchment, centres in the P. W. D. It has notified an elaborate scheme of retirement for Public Works officers, offering liberal terms as to bonus and pension, and several officers have availed themselves of the permission thus accorded. We do not know the exact number of officers, who have submitted their applications for pension under the new rules, nor the nett gain which will accrue to the State by their retirement. In the first place these officers will receive a liberal bonus and a graduated pension according to their respective service. The bonus constitutes the capital outlay, and the pension a revenue charge. In calculating the gain to the State the interest on the capital outlay as well as the amount of pension should be set off against the saving of the salaries. We do not know whether the nett gain thus calculated will come to a very large sum. We dare say the Government of India will publish an account of this transaction. But whatever the saving we fear it will prove wholly illusory, if the Government goes on appointing new men to the Public Works Department as it is now doing. The *Gazette of India* of the 18th ultimo contains the following new appointments:

The under-mentioned students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through their practical training in England, have been appointed by her Majesty's Secretary of State as Assistant Engineers in the grades specified, and posted as follows:—

To Bombay.

Mr.	E. F. Dawson,	Asstt. Engr.,	2nd Grade.
,,	T. W. deWinton,	do.	do.
,,	A. S. M. Ritchie,	do,	do.
,,	R. R. Menneer,	do,	do,

To Bengal Irrigation

Mr.	K. H. Stephen,	Asstt. Engr.,	2nd Grade,
,,	A. S. Thomson,	do.	do.
,,	F. Rawson,	do.	do.
,,	O. C. Lees,	do.	do.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh Irrigation.

Mr.	J. A. Cones,	Asstt. Engr.,	2nd Grade.
,,	N. F. McLeod,	do.	do,
,,	J. R. C. Nicolls,	do.	do.
,,	N. F. Mackenzie,	do.	do.

To Punjab Provincial.

Mr.	A. Hicks,	Asstt. Engr.,	2nd Grade.
,,	C. F. Tufnell,	do.	do.
,,	C. H. Barratt,	do.	do.

To Punjab Irrigation.

Mr.	H. A. Lucas,	Asstt. Engr.,	2nd Grade.
,,	E. G. Fraser,	do.	do.
,,	J. H. Brooke,	do.	do.
,,	P. L. A. Price,	do.	do.

State Railways.

Mr.	R. J. Woods,	Asstt. Engr.,	2nd Grade.
,,	W. Chadwick,	do.	do.
,,	L. G. Prickett,	do.	do.
,,	H. P. Burt.	do.	do.
,,	J. T. Boase,	do.	do.
,,	E. R. S. Lloyd,	do.	do.
,,	F. D. Fowler,	do.	do.

Assam.

Mr. P. P. Rogers, Asstt. Engr., 3rd Grade.

Thus in one *Gazette* 27 new officers are appointed. They are with the exception of one at once appointed to the 2nd grade. Unlike other Assistant Engineers they are not required to begin from the beginning. They are to commence from the second grade, and this arrangement necessarily involves loss to the State. It will be observed that the officers appointed come from the Cooper's Hill College. They are passed students. The following is a list of students, who have passed for the Indian Public Service at the annual examination held in July last, shewing their present distribution for course of Practical Engineering:

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, SECOND GRADE.

Name.	Firms or Engineers under whom those on Practical Course have been placed.
Wyatt, James William‡ ...	A. R. Binnie, Esq, Bradford
Hill, Arthur‡	Messrs Westwood, Baillie, & Co. London Yard, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London E.
Tuck, Edmund Henry‡ ...	*Proceeded direct to India.*
McConnel, William Houldsworth	Messrs Westwood, Baillie and Co.
Strange, William Lumsden	E. A. Bernays, Esq., Government Dockyard, Chatham.
Coy, Joseph Prendergast ...	Messrs. Handyside & Co, Britannia Ironworks, Derby.
Savory, Henry George Scott	*India.*
Heaven, Francis Gyde ...	P. J. Margary, Esq, Great Western Railway, Plymouth.
Pedley, William Everard ...	W. Stroudley Esq. L. B. & S. C. Ry. Locomotive Works, Brighton.
Roche, Henry	*Did not take up his appointment.*
Fagan, Arthur Maurice ..	P. J. Margary, Esq. Great
Smith, Francis St. George Manners	Western Railway, Plymouth W. Adams, Esq. L. & N. W. Ry, Holyhead, North Wales.
Macdonald, Angus Roderic	*India.*
Fraser, Lennox Robertson	Messrs Dubs & Co, Locomotive Works, Glasgow.
Frost, Hy. Francis Burnes	Messrs Handyside and Co, Derby.
Schofield, James Adolphus	*Under orders for India. Died August 14th 1879.*
Boyle, Arthur Robert ..	H. A. Dibbin, Esq, London & N. W. Ry, Lime St. Station, Liverpool.
Clayton, Robert Onlger ...	E. A. Cameron, Esq, L. &, N. W. Ry, Wolverton.
Scott, Frederick William Mortimer	L. H. Moorsom, Esq, Central Ry. Station, Manchester.
Bonham-Carter, Lothian George	*Did not take up his appointment.*
Cole, Charles John ..	*India.*
Hayes, Alfred Mason ...	Messrs Neilson &, Co, Hyde Park Locomotive Works, Glasgow.
Lewin, Arthur Isaac ...	*India.*
Herbert, David William ...	E. A. Bernays, Esq. Government Dockyard, Chatham.
Wilson, Frederick James ...	A. M. Renden Esq, Victoria Dock Extension Works, Millwall Poplar, E.
Bestic, William Brereton ...	Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co, Elswick, Newcastle-upon Tyne.
Hanson, Edward Beversham	C. A. W. Pownall, Esq, L. &. N. W. Ry, Co, Northampton.
Kench, Hubert	Messrs Neilson and Co, Hyde Park Locomotive Works, Glasgow.
Anstruther, William Thomas	*India.*
Foord, Alfred Montague ...	,,
Wathen, Henry Arthur Douglas	,,
Campbell, William Beach...	Messrs Dubs and, Co, Locomotive Works, Glasgow.
Butler, Theobold	*India.*
Leventhorpe, Algernon ...	J. J. Crosbie-Dawson, Esq, L. & N. W. Ry, Preston.
Montresor, Charles Edward Cage	*India,*
Gordon, Webster Royle ..	,,
Henderson, Jamem Percy ...	J. Leslie Esq, Edinburgh Water Works, 72A, Geo. St, Edinburgh.
Claudet, Frederick Bontemps	L. B. Wells, Esq, Weaver Navigation, Northwich, Cheshire.
Muntz, William Edgar ...	*India.*

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS THIRD GRADE.

Collet, James Francis Herbert	*Proceeded direct to India.*
Dorman, Richard Henry ...	J. J. Crosbie-Dawson, Esq, L. &, N. W. Ry, Preston.
Lang, Robert Dacres Menzies	*India.*
Roden. Horace Hassell ...	,,

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS, TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mathews, Henry Montague Segundo	Proceeded to India.
Lees, Reginald Oswald ...	,, ,,
Smith, Henry Whitby ...	,, ,,
Madge, Percy Melville ..	,, ,,
Shaw, William Morton ...	,, ,,
Barker, Rayner Childe ...	,, ,,

The total number of students is 49, most of whom will have to be provided for. It is patent that if this flow of officers from Cooper's Hill continues unchecked, the practical result of the present reductions will we fear be *nil*. It would seem as if these reductions have been made only with a view to make room for Cooper's Hill men. Should such turn out to be the result of the reductions, then what would be the gain to the State? There would be the same redundancy of officers as now, and the Government would be driven to the necessity of finding work for them. The inevitable consequence will be that the Government must continue the present system of public works expenditure or maintain these officers in idleness. It is said that they

‡ Fellows of Coopers Hill.

will find work in Affghansthan, if so, why then are the old men being bribed to retire? They were men of experience, and in order to purchase their retirement the Government has put itself to a heavy cost. In the face of these facts we confess we cannot comprehend the policy of Government in public works retrenchment. What it will save with one hand it will practically lay out with another. Is this to be the outcome of the public works retrenchment, which the Government has announced with so much flourish? Really it passes our understanding to fathom the policy of Government. We can only say that the officers, who have come under the retirement scheme, are lucky. They had no claim whatever to the bonus; they would have been obliged to render much longer service before they would have been entitled to pension; but under the benevolent dispensation of our wise and beneficent Government they have got both. The poor tax-payers of India, who have no *mabap* as the phrase goes, will suffer, for they will have to pay both the retired officers and the new comers, who will take their places.

We submit that there can be no real saving in the Public Works establishment so long as the door of admission through Cooper's Hill will be kept open. It is said that henceforward the number of recruits from Cooper's Hill will be restricted to fourteen annually. But for some years to come there will be no necessity for such recruits. In every province there is a superfluity of public works officers. Every provincial Government complains of the plethora, and the Supreme Government is in duty bound to afford it relief. But how can it give relief so long as the perennial supply from Cooper's Hill is not stopped? Then again if the number of recruits from Cooper's Hill be restricted to 14 annually, will it be worth while to maintain such an expensive institution? But not only will the State be saddled with this additional expenditure, but the prospects of natives in the engineering profession will suffer. The Government must first provide for the Cooper's Hill men, and as there is not sufficient room for them, it is idle to expect that there will be room for native engineers. As usual the natives suffer in the end.

THE TRUTH OUT AT LAST!

THE truth is out at last! So long as the Parliamentary statute declaring the eligibility of natives of India to covenanted offices remained a dead letter, the Government soothed them with honeyed words and phrases. The natural justice of their employment in those offices was repeatedly acknowledged, but no active step was taken to give practical effect to the pledges of the Crown and Parliament. But thanks to a few fast friends of India in England, to Messrs. Bright, Fawcett and others, the Government could no longer keep quiet, and has been at last compelled to show its hand. What a revelation has it made! The official papers contained in the Parliamentary Blue-book on the subject begin with a despatch of Lord Lawrence's Government in which His Lordship in Council stated that he was "prepared at once to recognise the eligibility of Natives of approved character for promotion to the rank and emoluments of Assistant Commissioners and Small Cause Court Judges in the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, Assam, Coorg, Mysore, and Berar." Sir Stafford Northcote, who was then Secretary of State for India, in acknowledging this despatch, wrote: "the legislature has determined that the more important and responsible appointments in those Provinces shall be administered exclusively by those who are now admitted to the public service solely by competition; but there is a large class of appointments in the Regulation as well as in the Non Regulation Provinces, some of them scarcely less honourable and lucrative than those reserved by law for the Covenanted Civil Service, to which the Natives of India have certainly a preferential claim, but which, as you seem to admit, have, up to this time, been too exclusively conferred upon Europeans. These persons, however competent not having entered the service by the prescribed channel, can have no claim upon the patronage of the Government, none, at least, that ought to be allowed to over-ride the inherent rights of the Natives of the country; and therefore, while all due consideration should be shown to well-deserving incumbents, both as regards their present position and their promotion, there can be no valid reason why the class of appointments which they now hold should not be filled in future, by Natives of ability and high character." We need hardly say that for the most part this despatch remained a dead letter as usual. We believe since 1868 more Europeans have been appointed to higher uncovenanted posts than they had ever been before. In 1868 the Government of India proposed to found a few scholarships with a view to "encourage Natives of India to resort more freely to England for the purpose of perfecting their education, and of studying for the various learned professions, for the Civil Service, or for other public employment in this country." The Duke of Argyll, the then Secretary of State, was of opinion that the requiring the Natives of India to pass the competitive examination in London, was not just to them. He wrote: "In the 14 years during which competitive examination in England has been the sole door of admission to the Covenanted Civil Service, not more than 16 Native candidates have appeared, and only one of these has succeeded. Hence it is clear that the regulations, which forbid the appointment to the Covenanted Civil Service of any person, who shall not have passed successfully through competitive examinations held in England, are regulations which practically exclude the Natives of India from that service. It was not therefore, the abstract merits of an education in England, as the best mode of qualifying Natives for high civil employment in India, which led you to resort to the scheme of scholarships. It was a scheme which arose out of the necessities of the case. It was the only one open to our adoption if the Natives of India were not to be wholly excluded from any share in the higher offices connected with the administration of their country." Accordingly His Grace carried through Parliament a Bill, which as his Lordship expressed himself, "will set free the Government of India (under rules and regulations yet to be determined upon) to appoint Natives to all or any of the offices now exclusively confined to the Covenanted Civil Service." Thus two doors were opened for the admission of natives of India into the covenanted service, viz competition in England and selection in India. Lord Mayo's Government in reply to the Duke of Argyll's despatch thus wrote:

> Our own opinion has frequently been expressed to your Grace and your predecessors, that it is just and wise to take advantage of every legitimate opportunity for promoting Natives of India to situations of honour and emolument under our administration for which we may consider them fitted, and we are aware that your Grace fully coincides in our views in this respect.
>
> But we fear that the simple suspension of a scheme which, however defective in detail, had for its purpose the advancement of this policy, will not merely disappoint the expectations of individual candidates, but those also of a large section of the public, and that it may give occasion for much misrepresentation as to the intentions and motives of Her Majesty's Government.
>
> We need not say that such results are greatly to be deprecated; and we would therefore urge that some action should be taken, as early as practicable, to demonstrate that the views of Government in regard to the more liberal employment of the Natives of India in the public service have undergone no change.

In 1870 the Parliamentary Act referred to by the Duke of Argyll was passed, but it had ever since remained a dead letter. In the meantime a constant agitation of the subject was kept up in Parliament, chiefly by Mr. Fawcett, and by the Native Associations and the Native Press in India. Far from facilitating the admission of natives into the Covenanted Civil Service, the Secretary of State interposed fresh difficulties in the way of open competition by them by reducing the minimum age of candidates When the measure was passed, Lord Salisbury, the author of it, said in justification of it that the object was to facilitate the University education of successful candidates. But the cat is out of the bag. Lord Lytton in his despatch to the Secretary of State dated the 2nd May 1878, says: "In the opinion of the Government of India, and of most of the officers who have been consulted, it is desirable that, when this Special Native Service is constituted, the ordinary Covenanted Civil Service should no longer be open to Natives." And His Lordship adds: "The recent reduction of the standard of age for the competitive examination will practically render the competition of Natives educated in their own country, a matter of exceptional difficulty." This admission by the Viceroy of the true intent and scope of the reduction of the limit of age of candidates for competition for the Indian Civil Service shews how sincerely anxious is our Government for the advancement of natives to covenanted offices. We hope Indian friends in England will not overlook the political significance of this confession. They will see that the platitudes so often indulged in by our rulers for the promotion of the welfare of the people of India cover designs of a not very honorable character. We here did not fail to discover this design, but how cleverly it had been concealed from the public view. So much for the sincerity of our Government. And yet we are bid to believe that India is governed with a sole eye to the interests of India!

But the gravest design against the admission of natives of India into covenanted offices was contained in the proposal of Lord Lytton's Government to create a Native Civil Service by reserving some junior appointments of the Covenanted Service and some of the higher appointments of the uncovenated service, and then close the competitive door to the Civil Service against the natives of India altogether. The Viceroy's proposal was circulated in a note, which is thus summarized in the Government of India's despatch to the Secretary of State, dated the 2nd May 1878:

> The solution to which His Excellency pointed in the note was to be found in the reduction, for the future, of the number of admissions to the Covenanted Civil Service; and in the establishment of a *close* Native Civil Service, which should have a monopoly of and appointments removed from the list of those now reserved to the Covenanted Service, with a portion of those now held by the Uncovenanted Service. It proposed that the appointments should be made, not by competition, but by nomination; and that the new service should be remunerated, on rates of pay somewhat less than those of the Covenanted Service, but should be equal to it in status and position.
>
> To the close service, thus constituted, we propose to assign a certain proportion of the appointments now held by the Covenanted Service. The exact proportion as hereafter explained, cannot be now definitely stated; but, as an indication of our views, we may say that it would probably reach about 15 per cent. in most provinces, and may comprise some of each grade of the appointments entered in the margin; but, as these would not suffice by themselves, we would add thereto a proportion ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. of the appointments held by the Uncovenanted Service. We should desire the new Native Civil Service to be regarded as a branch of the Covenanted Civil Service; no distinction being made in the duties or responsibilities of those particular posts which will be open alike to both branches, and the status and position of officers holding the same posts being the same, whether they were taken from the one branch or the other.
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> | | |
> |---|---|
> | Assistant Magistrates. | Sub-Divisional Officers. |
> | Assistant Superintendents of Police. | Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors. |
> | Assistant Judgeships. | Registrarship to the High Court. |
> | Small Cause Court Judgeships and Subordinate Judgeships. | Member, Board of Revenue. |
> | District or Appellate Judgeships. | Deputy Collector of Customs. |
> | Assistant Secretaryships. | Assistant Collector of Customs. |
> | Inspectors of Registration. | Members being also eligible for special graded services, such as the Accounts and Political lines. |

As a corrollary of the above Lord Lytton's Government recommended that "the ordinary Covenanted Civil Service should no longer be open to natives." Could any thing be more illiberal, more preposterous, and more unjust than this proposal of the Government of India? In the face of the Parliamentary statute of six and forty years' standing, and reiterated declarations of Parliament and pledges of the Crown for the admission of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects into the Covenanted Civil Service without distinction of color, creed or country, Lord Lytton had deliberately proposed to exclude the natives of India from open competition for the Civil Service and to doom them to that political degradation, from which theoretically at least they are free. Alas! alas!! And what confidence can the people of India have in the sincerity, even-handed justice and generosity of that Government, which could deliberately make such an illiberal and retrograde proposal? Judging by the Rules, which had been published, we were willing to give the Government credit for honest intentions, but the publication of the despatch of 2nd May 1878 has dispelled the delusion. It shews that the Government of India instead of taking a step forward had deliberately proposed a step backward. The Secretary of State, whatever his per-

sonal feelings in the matter, dared not make such an audacious proposal to Parliament. He plainly told Lord Lytton : " your proposal of a close Native service, with a limited class of high appointments attached to it,and your suggestions that the Covenanted Civil Service should no longer be open to Natives, involve an application to Parliament, which would have no prospect of success, and which I certainly would not undertake. Your Lordship has yourself observed that no scheme could have a chance of sanction which included legislation for the purpose of repealing the clause in the Act of 1833, and the obstacles which would be presented against any attempt to exclude Natives from public competition for the Civil Service would be little less formidable." True, the Secretary of State is opposed to a close Native Civil Service and is apparently in favour of a liberal employment of natives in the Covenanted Civil Service, but is it not idle to hope that the Government of India, cherishing such narrow-minded views on the subject, will give a fair and impartial trial to the experiment ?

The natives are often accused of fomenting and fostering race-antipathy, but see what the Government of India has done. In the now memorable despatch of the 2nd May 1878 Lord Lytton and his Council say :

> The difficulty, indeed the utter impossibility, of getting European officers of position and education to serve cheerfully and successfully in subordination to Natives of India, is one which, whatever may be thought of it from an abstract point of view, no one with personal experience of India will underestimate. In regard to the executive work of a district, this difficulty is, we do not hesitate to say, practically insuperable. So long as Natives can obtain admission to the Covenanted Service by competition, this difficulty will be liable to arise, and the only complete remedy would be to close the competitive service by law to Natives of this country.

What next? and next? Here the Government of India openly declares that European officers of position and education will not willingly serve under natives, and when the cue is thus given by the highest authority in the country, no wonder that there should be a White mutiny against the ascendancy, however limited, of the Blacks. Having the opinion of the Government of India in their pockets the "European officers of position and education" will naturally refuse to serve under natives. And this is the boasted wisdom and statesmanship of our present rulers? What is it but a new manifestation of the cold-blooded imperialism of the day? The Secretary of State has administered a good and well-deserved rebuke to the Viceroy on this point. His Lordship says :

> I am quite alive to the force of your arguments in paragraph 33 as to what you term the impossibility of officers of position serving cheerfully and successfully in subordination to Natives of India, though I observe that in Eygpt, in Turkey, and even in India itself, English gentlemen of the highest character are not unwilling to accept subordinate positions under Native authorities.

Europeans of position and education are no unwilling to take service under natives. Ex-Commissioners and ex-Judges have cheerfully taken employment under native zemindars. Civilians and military officers of good position have of their own accord transferred their services to native states, where they act under the control of native ministers and superior officers. Other Europeans do the same. Even under the British Government native inspectors of education control the European instructive staff, the native inspector of registration supervises the work of European District Registrars, the native Judge of the High Court sits in judgment over Covenanted District Judges, the native Small Cause Court Judge and the native Chief Magistrate in Calcutta control European officers below them, the native District Superintendent of Police exercises power over European Assistants, and so on. Hitherto the policy of Government had been to hold in check as much as possible the race-feeling between its European and native officers. But a change has come over the spirit of our dream ! We are now told that "European officers of position and education" will not cheerfully serve under natives, and when this opinion emanates from the autocrat of India, what can we expect from those who will be personally affected by it ? *Oh ! tempora ! oh ! mores !* We pity the native gentlemen, who will be drawn to the Civil Service under the new Rules. They will be verily placed on a pillory. From the beginning we have said that we should abstain from passing our final judgment upon the new Rules till we see the official papers on the subject, for without those papers we were simply groping in the dark. Barring the principle of selection, to which we have always been opposed, we held that the Rules on paper were fair enough, but we wanted more light, and that light has been afforded by the Parliamentary blue-book. We have now no hesitation in saying that if the Government of India should carry out the Rules in the spirit in which the despatch of 2nd May 1878 was conceived, the so-called concession will prove a delusion and a snare. Although the Secretary of State professes liberal intentions, still it would seem that he is not strong enough to enforce his views. He plainly hints to the Viceroy that he need not be anxious about the new Rules, for, says he, " the right of admission of Natives to theCivil Service gives no claim to any particular class of office, and every appointment must be determined in reference to what the public interests require." Again : " As it is obvious that selection for high office must always be based on fitness and efficiency it is undesirable to lay down any rules on the subject." What do these remarks mean ? They obviously mean that as the Viceroy in Council will have the right of appointment, he will be able to exclude natives from any offices which he may consider " undesirable" to confer upon them. This is the solution of the great Civil Service problem !

We shall notice the question of salary in a future issue.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

IN discussing the Deccan Ryots' Bill in a series of articles we remarked at the outset, that, when the Executive Government in India was resolved to carry through the "executive" legislature a measure on which it had set its heart, no amount of adverse criticism, however reasonable, would be of the slightest use in arresting the progress of that measure. The truth of this remark has been fully demonstrated. Mr. Hope's Bill for the relief of indebted agriculturists has found a place on the Indian Statute-book, despite the strong opposition of an influential minority of the Viceroy's Legislative Council itself to some of its most important provisions. The Bill has, indeed, become law substantially in the shape in which it had been introduced into the Council in July last. To us who had from the beginning clearly anticipated it, the result is not at all surprising.

The Bill as originally produced by Mr. Hope had been materially altered by the Select Committee so much so that its mover declined to sign the report of the Committee. In doing so, Mr. Hope had recorded the following note :

> I regret that I am unable to sign this report, even *pro forma*. It contains some inaccuracies ; the Bill it supports overrules, even in many matters of secondary importance, the opinions of the Local Government and other authorities in the best position to judge rightly ; and its fourth, sixteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth, and twenty-second to twenty-seventh paragraphs in particular seem to me to support by insufficient arguments conclusions fatal in the aggregate to the success of the measure.

But a majority of the Legislative Council including the Viceroy undid all the work of the Select Committee, and the Bill, as passed, is substantially the same measure as was originally introduced into the Council The Select Committee had made six material alterations in the Bill—alterations which deprived it of its essential peculiarities and tended to remedy its objectionable features. They made a distinction between mortgage cases and simple money claims, and allowed an appeal under the ordinary law in the former class of cases ; knocked on the head the Special Judge provided for in the Bill ; removed the provision excluding pleaders from appearing in suits for less than Rs. 100 ; struck off the section making conciliation precede application for the execution of old decrees ; introduced a clause prohibiting the appointment of revenue or police officers as conciliators ; and cut out the provision concerning the examination of defendants as witnesses. Mr. Hope brought forward six amendments, which aimed at undoing all the work of the Select Committee. All these amendments were carried by a majority of eight to five, and the Bill as passed was, as the *Pioneer* puts it, " almost as good a Bill as if it had never been given to the Select Committee at all."

The first of Mr. Hope's amendment aimed at restoring the provision of the original Bill in reference to the right of appeal in mortgage cases. In a long speech he argued against the appeal system, urging that it is a tedious, expensive and uncertain process ; and that it is an unsuitable mode of redress. " An appeal," Mr. Hope contended, " is too often a gambling or speculative transaction, resulting in the denial of the substantial justice awarded by the court below." Does the mover of the Deccan Ryots Bill mean to say that substantial justice is *always* awarded by the court of first instance ? If he does, we can only pity his ignorance of the actual state of things existing in this country. Those, who know how justice is administered in India,know well of the fact that grievous injustice is sometimes done by courts of first instance, which is remedied in appeal. We can easily understand why appellate courts are an eye-sore to model executive officers like Mr. Hope, who are always fond of pushing their vigor beyond the law. Mr. Thornton rightly said that the privilege of appeal is greatly valued by our countrymen. True, the privilege is sometimes abused ; but then what good institution is there in the world which is exempt from this danger ? Mr. Hope asserts that the Judges of the Bombay High Court have declared that revision is an adequate substitute for appeal. But this assertion requires some qualification. The opinion of Mr. Justice Melvill of the Bombay High Court on this point runs thus :

> "I think that if the Subordinate Judges and Special Judges be well selected the system of revision will be an adequate substitute for the present system of appeals. We have had a long experience of the system of revision in the High Court. In cases in which no appeal lies applications for the exercise of our extraordinary jurisdiction are very frequent ; and though we are of course more strict in admitting applications than we should be in admitting appeals I do not think that any case of special hardship or injustice ever goes unredressed or at least without an effort to redress it. Probably, in practice, there will not, under the system proposed in the Bill, be any great difference between the procedure in revision and in appeal. That is to say every party aggrieved by a decision of the Subordinate Judge will apply to the Special Judge to revise the decision : and if the Special Judge does his duty he will call for the proceeding in every case in which he thinks that injustice may have worked. The system of revision seems certainly most in accordance with the general spirit of the Bill, which is to leave every thing as much as possible to the discretion of the Judges. I see no practical advantage if appeals be allowed, in limiting the right of appeal to mortgage suits."

Now, every thing depends on the *ifs*, to which Mr. Justice Melvill obviously attaches great importance. What guarantee is there that the Special Judge will be "well" selected and that he will call for the proceedings in every case in which he thinks that injustice may have been done ? Bearing in mind the fact that the object of the Deccan Ryots' Bill is to remove the area to which it applies from the operation of the ordinary law and the regular courts, we are justified in thinking that a model executive officer will be selected to fill the office of Special Judge under the Act. In that case the replacement of appeal by revision would be no safeguard against unjust decisions by inferior courts. Mr. Hope's first amendment having been carried by a majority of the council, his second motion which restored the Special Judge provided for in the Bill, was accepted as a matter of course.

The third amendment moved by Mr. Hope was directed to undoing the work of the Select Committee in reference to the exclusion of pleaders from appearing in suits for less than Rs. 100. Mr. Hope did not deny that " well-qualified pleaders are a material aid to the Judge in dealing with a case of any complication or difficulty ;" nor did he contend that " in suits under Rs. 100 the aid of the pleaders cannot be required." But he argued " that well-qualified pleaders are of little use, that ill-qualified or unprincipled pleaders cause much harm, and that both are a needless expense in cases which are *not* of complication and difficulty ; and that from these alone they should be excluded." We know well that pleaders, like appellate courts, are looked upon by model executive officers like Mr. Hope as a perfect nuisance. Mr. Bazett Colvin, who had worked for many years as a Judge in many districts of the North-Western Provinces both

Regulation and non-Regulation, emphatically said, "he was not prepared to admit that well-qualified pleaders are of no use." He continued:

He had served for some years in a province where no pleaders were admitted, and he had always felt their want a great misfortune. Native litigants were not unlike native swordsmen passing their time in making flourishes without crossing swords. Neither party knew his strong or weak point or by what evidence to support it which entailed enormous labor on the Judge. By excluding pleaders from appearing in Court the evil was not got rid of. It was not what the pleader did or said in Court which was so mischievous, what they did there was under responsibility; it was the advice given outside the Court, and his friend, Mr. Thornton, had truly said, take away the pleaders, and the result is you get a class of petition-writers and hangers-on, with a smattering of law, who give advice, and often very bad advice, utterly unscrupulous, but who could not be touched by the law. His objections to the amendment were quite as much on behalf of the ryot as on behalf of the pleader, in fact, more so; and he believed it would do far more harm to the ryot than good.

But these words had no effect on the supporters of Mr. Hope's Bill, and his third amendment, too, was carried by the same majority as the first and second. The fourth amendment had for its object the restoration of the section which prescribed that no application for execution of old decrees would be entertained by the court unless a certificate from a conciliator was produced. It should be remembered that this section had been strongly objected to by the Judges of the Bombay High Court, but Mr. Hope pooh-poohed the objection and boldly said that their Lordships did not understand what was contemplated. Every sensible and unprejudiced person must disapprove of the placing of a decree on the same footing as an unproved claim, which is the consequence of the carrying of the fourth amendment moved by Mr. Hope. Instead of making conciliation precede application for the execution of old decrees, it would have been fairer to treat the districts of Poona, Satara Ahmednagur and Sholapur, on the principle which has been applied to Encumbered Estates in various parts of the empire—viz., to settle the debts with creditors and pay them off at once. This was the scheme proposed by Mr. William Wedderburn, District Judge of Ahmednagur, in a memorandum, which was noticed in these columns in July last. But the object which the Government has in view is not to do justice to the money-lender, but to rob Peter to pay Paul. The fifth amendment aimed at in restoring the provision in the Bill under which revenue or police officers could be appointed conciliators. The amendment was not carried in its entirety. Mr. Hope had to omit the words in his motion which referred to police officers; and with this modification his motion was carried. Under the Act revenue officers may be appointed conciliators. From what Mr. Hope said it would seem that those officers will not unfrequently be employed as conciliators. They will be able, as the Hon'ble Syed Ahmed pointed out on the occasion of the introduction of the Bill into the Council, to "bring influences to bear on creditors which would induce them altogether to forego their claims;" and that is exactly what the Executive Government apparently wishes. No money-lender can afford to disregard a request which may be made to him by a Mamlatdar acting as a conciliator, for giving up any portion of his claims against a debtor. The poor soukar will naturally construe this request into a command. Mr. Hope talks of "friendly mediation;" but there can be no "friendly mediation" when revenue officers are appointed conciliators. "Friendly mediation," by persons vested with executive authority would simply mean "official pressure," which we have no doubt, will be freely exercised, in the process of so-called conciliation, to make money-lenders forego their just claims. The sixth amendment which proposed to restore the provision in the original Bill concerning the examination of defendants as witnesses does not require any particular notice.

After all his amendments had been carried, Mr. Hope in moving that the Bill as amended be passed, delivered a long speech. It is satisfactory that he abstained from indulging "in any congratulation upon the passing of the measure," and sensibly remarked that "it will be time enough to do that, if it need be done at all when the Act has become an acknowledged failure or success." If the Government wishes to give the experiment a fair trial, it should act on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Melvill of the Bombay High Court, and select men of moderate views "who will not give too loose a rein to the natural feelings of sympathy with the agriculturist and antipathy with the money-lender." If model executive officers be entrusted with the working of the new law, money-lending will become a thing of the past and the whole machinery for revenue administration will come to a dead-lock in Central Deccan. On the subject of the modification of the revenue system Mr. Hope spoke as follows:

The Anglo Indian Press, and seven out of the eleven vernacular newspapers of the Bombay Presidency which have noticed the Bill, have commented more or less emphatically on the absence of provisions in this direction. On the merits of the question in the abstract, it is unnecessary for me to add anything to the few remarks which I had to make for the completion of my argument, in my introductory speech. But as to its omission from the Bill, I may say that it is held that for whatever action (if any) which may be necessary no legislation is required, but that if the fact were otherwise, the Bombay and not the Governor-General's Council is the place where it should be undertaken. Legislation is unnecessary, because the question is an executive one. The power of fixing the rates of assessment, original or revised, is given to the Bombay Executive Government by sections 100 to 107 of the Bombay Revenue Code, as it was by the previous law; the power of fixing instalments is so given by section 146; the granting of remissions is equally an executive matter. The regular mode, therefore, of securing all that the advocates of a change of system desire is by executive order, or by rules made by the Local Government under section 214 of the Code. Supposing, however, that it were thought proper to tie down the Executive Government in these matters more than it is now tied, then the proper course would be to amend the Bombay Revenue Code; and that is the function of the Bombay Legislative Council, which passed it, not of the Governor General's Council. Our present Bill, I need scarcely say, would not be before this Council at all, but that it modifies the Civil Procedure Code, which the local legislatures are precluded by Act of Parliament from touching.

Mr. Hope conveniently forgot that the Government of Bombay has already declared that modification of the revenue system is impracticable. The rigid collection of Government assessment drives the ryot into the arms of the money-lender, and then the Government confiscates the property of the creditor and relieves the ryot, which is just and enlightened legislation indeed! We are afraid the Deccan Ryots' Act will destroy the credit of the ryot, and induce the money-lender to close his business. If this be the ultimate consequence of the new law, the ryot has every reason to exclaim—"save me from my friend!"

LORD SALISBURY AT MANCHESTER.

SELDOM has it been our lot to read such an incongruous, immoral, and audacious address as that which Lord Salisbury delivered at Manchester on the 17th October last. That address shows that the Foreign Minister of England has one policy and one set of phrases for powerful States and another for weak States, one for powerful dependencies and another for weak dependencies. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce complained of protective duties generally, and how did Salisbury answer them? Read and you will know. Referring to the powerful foreign states Lord Salisbury said: "The real cause of the increase of the protective duties was the establishment of those gigantic military forces (loud cheers,) which are increasing every year in every one of the large countries of this hemisphere, which constitute a permanent drain on the forces of industry (applause), a permanent danger to the interests of commerce (cheers), and which impose on the Governments which feel themselves bound—and if one Government done, all the Governments had to do it (cheers) (and cries of "No")—which imposes on the Government which feel themselves bound to maintain those forces, the necessity of finding money in some way that shall not too heavily gall the interests and susceptibilities of their people." His Lordship continued: "Indirect taxation, it is well known, is more readily paid than direct taxation, because its amount is not so easily recognised, and it is the necessity of finding sustenance for these vast armaments that forces Governments to have recourse to indirect taxation; and they naturally avail themselves of the political support which is to be obtained from those trades that wish for protection, in order to carry their policy into effect (hear.)" Lord Salisbury could not venture to make head against the "gigantic military forces" on the continent or in America, and so His Lordship counselled Manchester to have patience. With regard to "weak semi-civilized states" His Lordship said, "these commercial facilities must depend very much upon the influence and consideration which the power of England retains (cheers). Do not, therefore, run away with the idea that the power of England is a matter which merely concerns political and emotional feelings. It is a matter which in respect to all these regions of the world concerns the commercial interests of the country as closely as anything can (cheers.)" In these "weak and semi-civilized states" the British gun is strong enough to break down the wall of protection, and there he could boldly carry out the so-called spirited foreign policy of England. Compare again the tone of His Lordship's remarks with regard to Canada and British India. Canada is a British colony, self-governed, and self-sustained, and how does England's Foreign Minister speak of her? He says:

I speak at a moment of deep discouragement, because one of the most important dependencies of the Crown in Canada (hear, hear; and a voice, "Send her no money"), is adopting a policy which we all of us must deeply regret. The opinion has been expressed by a distinguished statesman, with whom I do not ordinarily agree, that this action of the people of Canada will make a deep impression on the minds of the people of this country, and from that judgment of his I cannot dissent (cheers). I think it will make a deep impression on their minds, and I think it will modify their feelings (hear, hear). But hoping that our brethren beyond the sea will take a wiser and more liberal view of the tie that unites us, and of the commercial advantage which a liberal estimate of our relations will secure for them, I pass on to a dependency over whose action we have a direct and predominating influence, which has been allude l to in the address which has been placed in my hands.

How gentle and loving! The Foreign Minister leaves it to the good feeling and enlightened statesmanship of the Colonial Government to do in this Tariff business what is fair and just, but England has "predominating influence" over poor, weak and miserable India, and he thus speaks of her:

When last I had the pleasure of seeing you we discussed a good deal the question of the Indian import duties (cheers). I then expressed the opinion which I have long entertained that these cotton duties were altogether wrong in principle, and ought not to be allowed to continue (cheers). But that, of course, like all other things in politics, is subject to such qualifications as the imperial necessities of the day may apply. Since that time there has been a gigantic famine—a famine such as has not been known in a hundred years in the annals of India; and the action of the Indian Government has necessarily been modified by that consideration. But though it has not been possible hitherto to give entire effect to so just demands, I would urge you on the one hand to exercise all due consideration and patience which men of the world would necessarily apply to subjects so large and communities so expensive—I would also urge you not to abandon pursuing the demand which you so rightly made. That the demand will be answered immediately, of course, I cannot promise. It is for the people to lay down general principles; it is necessary for the Government to apply them in practical details according to the necessities of the moment; but that it will be ultimately successful I have no doubt whatever—(applause)—and it is the more necessary that you should urge it because from time to time voices, unexpected voices, have been raised defending the maintenance of these duties on one ground or another. The conduct—the wise conduct—of our policy results through the pressure, the out-spoken pressure, of individual interests laying their claims, and the reasons for those claims before the community. Manchester, of course, feels the pressure and evil of those duties, and, therefore, it is the duty of Manchester to bring them home to the conscience and feelings of the Government of the country (hear, hear(, and I cannot help thinking that those who use the term selfishness have entirely forgotten all the arguments with all the doctrines which were urged, and which were accepted on the subject of corn in the year 1846 (cheers). Will anybody tell me that you can really bring home to the 250,000,000 of the population of India all the facts that economical science teaches us, to prove to them that these duties had a perceptible effect in raising the price and deteriorating part of their necessities? And will anybody tell me that they would accuse those who seek to relieve them of selfishness? (applause). The real truth, of course, is that the public opinion of India means a different thing from public opinion here. You see newspapers written in denunciation of this claim, and you hear that meetings are assembled, but those newspapers and meetings do not represent as they would here the feelings of a large proportion of the population. We may be quite sure that in pursuing this work of freeing from taxation one of the first necessities of the Indian, we are doing that which is not only best for the trade of this country, but the kindest and most generous thing to the multitudinous inhabitants of our Indian Empire (cheers).

Could any thing be more ungracious, incongruous, immoral, and audacious than the above utterances? Here is the Foreign Minister of England, who represents Her Gracious Majesty the Queen in her diplomatic relations with the world outside, and he deliberately tells the first mercantile body in the United Kingdom that if they want commercial advantages in their dealings with the world, they should not cry against powerful foreign states, for with them the British Government cannot prevail. They should support the Govern-

ment in its policy of repression and coercion against weak foreign states, for there they might succeed. They should not as in the first case meddle with powerful colonies like Canada, but they should put their whole pressure upon India, which was entirely at the mercy of England. Could anything be more disheartening to us than this immoral attitude of Her Majesty's Government towards her poor Indian dependency! The reader might remember that it was Lord Salisbury, when he was Minister of India, who first raised the question of the Indian cotton duties in Manchester. At his instigation Cottonopolis has naturally kept up a running fire upon this question, and it has already carried the day partially. So far as the duties had the least semblance of protection, they have been abolished, and now an attack has been planned against the whole of the duties. These duties had yielded four-fifths of a million a year, and when they will go, the revenue, which is now raised by an inoccuous and unoppressive mode of taxation, must be replaced by a system of grinding direct taxation. This is the future which is in store for the poor people of India under the enlightened and impartial rule of the present Government of England. But what does Lord Salisbury care? He does not care for justice or for the feelings of the dumb millions of India, he cares for the Lancashire vote at the next election, which we can well believe he will most likely carry by this concession. He tells Manchester that the Indian newspapers, Associations and Meetings do not represent the people of India, but he himself undoubtedly does so, and when he says that the total repeal of the cotton duties will immensely benefit the "multitudinous inhabitants of India" let no dog bark! What next and next?

THE REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS.

I.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Public Works first appointed in the session of 1878, have submitted their report. This document, drawn up by Lord George Hamilton, formerly Under-Secretary of State for India, who was chairman of the Committee, is a most able and thoughtful paper. The Committee begin by giving a history of the rise of the Indian Public Works Department, which is familiar to our readers. Previous to 1854 public works of all descriptions were carried on by the Royal Engineers under the superintendence of the Military Board; and if the work required to be done was civil, engineers were put to the Civil Department. In 1854 Lord Dalhousie abolished the Military Boards and substituted in their place a central Public Works Secretariat at Calcutta and a Chief Engineer under each of the local Governments and administrations. Out of the organisation thus instituted a quarter of a century ago has been gradually developed the present stupendous Indian Public Works Department.

The first point with which the Committee deal in their Report is the mode in which the accounts of the Public Works Department are to be kept. They lay down the broad principle that "all expenditure on the maintenance of works whether reproductive or not, as well as all expenditure on works the productiveness of which is at all doubtful, is to be paid for out of the revenue of the year. On the other hand all works which are presumably reproductive are to be constructed out of borrowed money, whether or not there be any available surplus in the ordinary revenue of the year." The soundness of this principle cannot be questioned. But what the Committee have prescribed is nothing new. The plan of distinguishing between ordinary and extraordinary expenditure on public works was first proposed by the Government of India so far back as 1867; and the Marquis of Salisbury who, as Viscount Cranborne was then Secretary of State for India, approved of the proposal. The Government of India, however, in carrying out their public works policy, have not unoften acted to the plan suggested by themselves. They have constantly required the Home Government to authorise them to borrow money for the construction of works, irrespective of all consideration as to whether those works would prove really reproductive; and they have done their best to prevent, by withholding accurate and intelligible accounts, the public from knowing the exact cost to the State of this policy of public works extraordinary. The evidence which Sir Thomas Secombe, late Financial Secretary to the India Office, gave before the Committee, conclusively proves that there has been a constant conflict between the Government of India and the Home Government as to the construction of public works extraordinary, the tendency of the former Government being to ask for greater powers to borrow money and the Home Government being disposed to limit such expenditure; and that the exact cost to the taxpayer in carrying out this policy of public works extraordinary during the past ten years is not known. The Home Government, as Sir Thomas shews, has always prescribed excellent rules about the construction of public works from borrowed funds; but that they have not been able to enforce them. What hope, then, is there that better success will attend the endeavours of the Home Government in making the Government of India act on the principle laid down by Lord George Hamilton's committee? Again, we must not forget that able engineers are often ambitious, and, as a rule, over-sanguine. They desired to have their names connected with grand works, and their sanguine temperament assures them of their success. Experience has shewn that a work is sanctioned on the supposition that it will prove remunerative; money is accordingly borrowed and the work is proceeded with, but when some progress has been made it is discovered that the estimates require revision and there is no prospect of the work being remunerative. We know very well that the Orissa irrigation works, which were purchased from a bankrupt joint-stock company on the representation of engineers that, on the most moderate calculation, they would give a return of 16 per cent on their capital outlay, do not even pay their working expenses. It is one thing to lay down a sound principle for the guidance of a subordinate, while it is a quite different thing to get that subordinate to act on it. As Mr. Hindman puts it, the so-called reproductive works "prove unproductive in nine cases out of ten." The Committee, in their report, review the financial results of railways and irrigation works. They are of opinion that although the expenditure upon railways and canals have not been remunerative in the aggregate, the works "have upon the whole, been beneficial to India." Railways have developed the wealth of the country in an extraordinary degree, and have greatly increased the power of the Government to cope successfully with famine. But the Committee at the same time point out that railways were originally undertaken in the expectation that they would also prove *directly* remunerative—an expectation which has not yet been realized. The Committee, however, rightly add that the financial results of railways cannot be considered unsatisfactory, as the revenue from them has been steadily increasing. As regards irrigation works, it is shewn that the net return in water-rates for the whole of India is about one per cent. on the capital outlay on canals and this result it should be borne in mind has been obtained by taking into account the handsome returns of the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals, which were old Mahomedan works, and the capital spent upon which by the British Government represents only a small fraction of their real cost. Having this important fact before them, the Committee proceed to deal with the general question of irrigation. They say that it is too frequently assumed that as drought is the primary cause of failure of crops, the prevention of famine demands the construction of irrigation works; and that those works would be equally applicable to all parts of the country. It is often forgotten that there are districts to which, considering their physical conformation, climate, soil and crops, artificial irrigation ought not to be applied. A railway may be generally useful, even though it may not benefit the country through which it passes. But the case with irrigation works is widely different. The Committee justly observe:—"Unless, however, an irrigation work benefits that immediate locality in which it is placed, it can be of no use to outside districts. This deduction applies to irrigation in Bengal where no project has been sufficiently productive to pay its working expenses—and precludes the financial possibility of so extending irrigation work as to give immunity from drought to all parts of India, even assuming, which is very questionable, that their unlimited extension would have that effect." By what standard, then it may be asked, is the utility of irrigation works to be judged? This important question is thus answered in the report under notice:—"The financial results of works of irrigation are, in the opinion of your Committee, the best test of their utility." It is too much to expect that the Public Works Department will accept this doctrine, which will no doubt commend itself to the common sense of the thinking portion of the community. Indeed by the test laid down by the Parliamentary Committee, no irrigation work in this country can be pronounced useful except the Eastern and Western Jumna Canals, to which we have already referred and the works constructed in the Madras Presidency by Sir Arthur Cotton.

We will discuss in another article the recommendations made by the Committee.

THE BENGAL POLICE.

MR. MONRO'S interesting report on the Police of the Lower Provinces for 1878 and Sir Steuart Bayley's able review of the same demand more than a passing notice. The reader remembers that considerable reductions were effected in the police force of Bengal during the past year. As compared with the previous year, there was a net decrease in the district police force, of 59 inspectors, 8 sub-inspectors, 151 head constables, 1,025 constables and 28 mounted constables. In consequence of these reductions, the actual cost of the police last year was Rs. 2,16,604 less than that of the previous year. The public is indebted to Mr. Monro for having carried out these retrenchments so judiciously that the efficiency of the force such as it was has not been affected by the revision. A less energetic, strong, and discerning man than the present Inspector-General of Police would have failed to achieve this satisfactory result. In spite of the large decrease in the strength of the district police force, it dealt with 113,621 cognizable cases in 1878, against 108,989 in the previous year. Deducting cases declared false by Magistrates the numbers are 101,319 and 94,362 respectively. The number of reported offences against property in 1878 was 79,579 as compared with 73,265 in 1877; and the number of cases declared true was 69,736, against 61,762 in 1877. The true cause for the increase in the number of offences against property last year, according to the Lieutenant-Governor, is high prices and the consequent distress among the non-agricultural classes. "In nearly every district in the province," it is pointed out, "the prices of the staple food-grain were higher than in the scarcity year of 1874, and yet with the returns of that year those of 1878 compared very favorably." The increase in reported crimes against the person is so very small that it does not require any explanation. We must, however, say that the figures relating to cases declared false by Magistrates are utterly untrustworthy, and, therefore, absolutely useless. The percentage of cases struck off as false to cases reported varies from 28·4 in Backergunge to 4·3 in Singbhoom. Mr. Monro justly remarks that "it is obviously useless to present to Government statistics of false cases and comment on percentages when the very plain instructions contained in the circular on false cases are disregarded." There can be no doubt that the returns of false and true cases, if trustworthy, would be of considerable value as a test of magisterial and police administration; but we are convinced that to make those returns reliable is almost an impossible task.

We see that in 36·1 per cent of the total number of cases investigated by the police convictions were obtained in 1878; while the percentages of convictions in 1876 and 1877 were 39·2 and 38·05 respectively. This falling-off is, however, not of much importance. Omitting cases under miscellaneous laws, the percentage of convictions to true cases investigated was 23·5;

against 23·4 in 1877. Of prisoners committed to the sessions 40 per cent. were acquitted last year, against 39 per cent. in 1877; but the results of prosecutions in offences against public tranquillity were very unsatisfactory. In serious offences against the person, convictions were obtained in 37·2 per cent. of the cases, against 33·3 per cent. in 1877. The result of the action of the police in murder cases was most unsatisfactory. In the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution reviewing the Inspector-General's report we read :—"The difficulty in obtaining convictions in these cases appears to increase yearly. In 11 districts in which murders took place there was not a single conviction; and in Pubna and Noakhally to one conviction there were 22 and 8 acquittals respectively." This is very discreditable to the police of the districts concerned. The number of serious offences against property rose from 20,667 in 1877 to 23,887 in 1874. There were 50 cases of dacoity, more in 1878 than in the previous year. It is worthy of notice that in Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Bogra, Pubna, Darjeeling, Julpigoree, Mymensingh, Durbhanga, Sarun and Bhaugulpore not a single conviction was obtained in dacoity cases; and the results were nearly as unsatisfactory in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Pooree, Gya, Rungpore, Midnapore and Manbhoom. The Magistrate of Beerbhoom—Mr. Trevor Grant we believe—accounts for the increase of dacoity in his district in a curious and novel way. He ascribes it to the prosperity of "the past two years, which has filled the villages with money in cash and has induced professional robbers to ply their business." This characteristic explanation, unfortunately for Mr. Grant, does not commend itself to Sir Steuart Bayley. "The Police Administration of the Beerbhoom district," the Government Resolution says, "has on more than one occasion recently been brought unfavorably to the notice of Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor cannot acquit the late Magistrate of responsibility for the unsatisfactory state of the police." Mere empty censure cannot, we are afraid, awake an officer like Mr. Grant to a proper sense of his duties and responsibilities.

The number of police officers punished last year for offences under the Penal Code was 2 per cent. of the total strength, and the number of constables 1·9 per cent. Two Sub-Inspectors, three head-constables and ten constables in the regular police were convicted of causing hurt or wrongful confinement, in order to extort confessions, as compared with five head-constables and nine constables found guilty of such offences in 1877. Mr. Monro expresses his belief that this class of offences is rapidly disappearing; whereupon the Government Resolution makes the following observations :—"The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that this is so; but, although the number convicted does not accurately indicate the amount of crime, it appears to be the only criterion available. In most cases when a police officer is convicted of extorting or attempting to extort a confession, or of fabricating false evidence, it may be assumed that it is not his first offence. The aim of the police officer is to gain a good reputation as a detective, and this cannot be secured by a confession extorted in a solitary case. The one case in which conviction is obtained is probably only the last of a series of cases in which the police man has escaped punishment." We fully concur. The Resolution continues :—"This view has been confirmed by the disclosures that have taken place in the Gya district, where it has been proved that some of the police have for years been engaged in the commission of dacoities, mail robberies, and other offences, with the chief object of gaining a reputation for detective ability by securing the conviction of innocent persons for the crime that they themselves had committed or caused to be committed." The number of persons tried for bad livelihood during the year under the "Badmashee" sections of the Criminal Procedure Code was only 1,216, against 3,173 in 1877 and 5,154 in 1876. We are glad to see that Sir Ashley Eden's sensible orders with regard to these prosecutions, have put a stop to the infliction of a considerable amount of hardship and wrong upon large numbers of innocent persons who used to be prosecuted—or rather persecuted—under sections 504 and 505 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Convictions were obtained in 64 per cent. of the cases tried against 69 per cent. in the previous year. "This falling-off in results, notwithstanding the great increase in the number of prosecutions," the Government Resolution observes, "is no doubt due to the Lieutenant-Governor's orders, that judicial officers before convicting under sections 504 and 505 of the Criminal Procedure Code, must satisfy themselves that the accused really supports himself by preying on society. The enquiry, it was directed, should as a rule be held in the village of the accused; but this order appears to have been much neglected in every district except Burdwan, Rungpore, Monghyr, Dinagepore, Jessore and Manbhoom, while in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Backergunge, Rajshahye, Champarun, Purneah, Mozufferpore, Noakhally, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, in each of which there were many prosecutions, the order was entirely ignored, and not a single case was enquired into by the Magistrate on the spot." It appears that in the trial of these cases the unsatisfactory results were, generally speaking, obtained in those districts where the orders for local investigation by the Magistrate were ignored, and the best results occurred where a large proportion of the cases were tried in the villages. The returns show, to use the language of the Government Resolution, "that when it is known from the practice of the Magistrate that the cases will be decided in court away from the villages of the accused, the law is at once turned into an engine of oppression, and used for the gratification of private spite." The position taken up by Sir Ashley Eden in this matter has been fully justified by experience.

The working of the Chowkidaree Act received Mr. Monro's special attention last year, and he took much pains to enquire into the matter. The result of these enquires has confirmed him in the view he expressed in the report for 1877 that "the punchayets ought to be made simply to collect the money, the Chowkidar being paid at the thanna as a member of the regular police force posted for a special duty in the villages." While admitting that the Chowkidars are now better paid and attended police stations more regularly than before, the Inspector-General reports that in scarcely any district are the provisions of the Chowkidaree Act duly carried out. The punchayets, he says, are often illiterate villagers who "keep no accounts, prepare false statements of collections, forge chowkidar's receipts and entries in their pay-books freely and lie unblushingly in support of their fictitious papers." The Lieutenant Governor, while not underrating the seriousness of the irregularities noticed by Mr. Monro, very properly remarks that some allowance must "be made for want of method and punctuality among Mofussil villagers—faults which no doubt experience and judicious supervision will go far to remedy." "It is unreasonable to expect from the punchayets a higher standard in the management of public matters than they attain in the management of their own affairs or even to reach this standard, and whether the Act is perfectly suited to the existing condition of Bengal or not, it is certain that it provides what before was wholly wanting, a rough sort of machinery for paying and supervising chowkidars without cutting them off from the daily life of their village and their advantage is not to be undervalued." We are persuaded that in order to give the Act a fair trial, the best men available should be carefully selected to serve on the punchayet. Mr. Monro's suggestion to restrict the duty of the punchayets to that of collecting the chowkidaree tax does not, we are glad to see, find favor with Sir Steuart Bayley.

SIL HOUETTES OF BOMBAY.

By our Special Artist.

Bombay is *primus in Indis*, and the second city in the British Empire. This is very much like saying, "Dalhousie, thou great god of war, and lieutenant of the Earl of March." There is a touch of the anti-climax in it, which suggests the idea of the author of the remark being an Irishman. It is true though, albeit it does not respect the errors of Blair's rhetoric. Bombay is an island, so says every school-primer, and so says every sapient editor in Bengal and the North West, but it is no more an island now than the crest of the Himalaya is the bed of the sea. It is as strictly a part of India proper as Cape Comorint or Puri—an elongation of the body of the peninsula, or a crescent-shaped excrescence stretching to the main land by the body with the two horns stretching far into the sea. Thus it is an island which is not an island. It is the largest city in India having an area of over 22 miles, whereas Calcutta is limited to 7 miles, and Madras to 13. But if you exclude the uninhabited parts of the Malabar and the Mahalakshmi hills, the cocoanut plantations, and the low uninhabited marshy tracts, called flats, beyond the Race Course towards the main land and elsewhere, the occupied parts would not be near so large as we have it on paper. Then comes the population 6,44,000 against 4,29,000 of Calcutta and 5,50,000 of Madras. But hemmed in by the sea on three sides Bombay has no suburbs, while the suburbs of Calcutta comprise 9 miles of land and a population of 2,57,000. Put them together and Calcutta has an area of 16 miles and a population of nearly seven lacs. You cannot object to this mode of reckoning, for if you do you would have to make London a sixth rate town in Europe, for the city proper there contains only 2,50,000 people. It is unquestionable that the foreign trade of Bombay is very large, and it has given to the town its proud pre-eminence; but in that respect it is certainly not the *primus* in India. The figures at my disposal show that the last quinquennial average was Rs. 39,25,79,199, whereas to the best of my memory the latest Calcutta returns give the figures at something about sixty millions. I deny then that it is the largest city in India, that it is the most thickly peopled, or that it has the lion's share of the commerce of India. It has nevertheless a pre-eminence which to me is of far greater importance than what can be acquired by extent or number,—it is its vitality—its life and energy and enterprise. In the course of my rambles over the earth I have visited almost all the great cities of India, but have nowhere seen any thing so cheering and so promising. Look where you will, whether by day or by night, everywhere you find men living, and trying to live, and to make the most of their earthly career. There is no Buddha here who plunges headlong into the profoundest abyss of privation and suffering, in order to avoid the chances of disease and pain at some future period; none is imbued with the idea of pessimism which makes the earth the abode of misery; none to sleep away or smoke away his life, taking it to be the summum bonum of existence.

Every one is hurrying to and fro, fully alive to the value of time, and every one is trying to make the most of his capacity and opportunities. Work, work, work, is his motto and he tries his utmost to be true to it. To some this may appear too materialistic, too much of the postponement of the hereafter for the present; but with all my partiality for my cloistered life with its many-fold prayers and meditations, its Ave Marias by hundreds, and its counting of beads by thousands, I cannot help thinking that God Almighty created us to live and to be useful and not to dream away our existence in an idleness which is tantamount to death. To illustrate. My single groom—Ghorewalla as they call him and not syce as you do in Calcutta, keeps my pair more clean and sleek than what two men did in Calcutta. My butler moves about with a more quick and light step and does more work than the two Calcutta servants whom I brought with me as the smartest I had. The coolies carry more weight and the artizans do more work than what the engineers do in your city, and withal look more lively and ready to enjoy life with more activity. On the Dusserah day Hindu Bombay put on his best and was out in the streets, gaily laughing and joking. not to visit temples, not to behold images of gods and goddesses, paraded about before consignment to the sea, but to offer friendly greetings and exchange offerings of Banhema leaves—the Kanchan of Bengal, here called *Sonapatta*, and as a token of good luck for the year. And foremost in this race for worldly advancement or for struggle for existence, if you choose to call it so, come my friends the Parsis. They reckon only forty thousands in a community of six and a half lacs, but they hold their own against all and sundry. There is not a beggar among them, nor one so low as to serve as a cooly; but above the rank of a cooly there is not a profession in which they do not maintain their pre-eminence. The best whip on the dickey is a Parsi; the best joiner and carver is a Parsi, the best coaches come out of the yard of a Parsi, and the best hotel is owned by a Parsi. All the leading shops are the properties of Parsis, and the most active foremen and assistants and clerks are Parsis As merchants they hold their own against Europeans, and as bold, quick-witted speculators they cannot be beaten by the 'cutest Jonathan. Briefly, they may be described to be the Yankees of India, as tarnation 'cute as the best specimen of that genus from the land of Stripes and Stars. Nor are they prominent only in the field of business. In the gayer walks of life they come out as smartly

as behind the counter. At the bandstand, on the Mall, or on the Apollo Bunder,the largest number are Parsis, the finest equipages belong to the Parsis, and the most busily engaged in conversation, in "eating the air," and jilting and making love are the Parsis. A Borah, a Khoja or a Marhatta occasionally poops his head here or there, grave as an owl or sombre as a man going to a funeral, but he appears only to heighten by contrast the liveliness of his gay neighbours. The Europeans muster more strongly, but compared to the Parsis they are numerically weak and in the display of their horses and carriages second best. Their fairer halves are certainly most beautiful, and in what part of the world are they not so? but they have no mean rivals in their Parsi sisters. Dowdies apart, European feminine faces are ordinarily better formed, better chiselled, and more consonant with the archetypes of classic beauty than the Parsi, which are often somewhat rounded and plump which unfit them to sit as models for *Venus de Medecis*; but some of them are exquisitely beautiful in form and face. Their average of stature is higher than that of Hindu and Muhammadan women; the relative proportions of the different parts of their body are most appropriate, and their complexion irreproachably fair, with just a soupcon of saffron which takes away that unalloyed whiteness of the European skin in India, which rouge has to cover. And above all there is a gentle smile hallowed by an air of unsophisticated simplicity and good nature, which cannot fail to impress the beholder. I am told that a few fast girls of the period apart, they make loving wives, kind mothers, dutiful daughters, and dear sisters. And the solicitude which a respectable young lady expressed to me for the education of her lately orphaned son—a boy of six years—afforded me a notable instance of the intelligent interest they take in such matters. Fairly well-educated, speaking English with ease and idiomatic accuracy, free alike from affectation and awkwardness, they mix in society with a grace, dignity, and simplicity, which bespeak innate goodness in their nature. I admit that my experience is limited, but I have nowhere yet been disappointed. The influence of these ladies cannot but be most beneficial in improving the tone of the Parsi home. As a rule the ladies themselves nurse their children and do not encourage that blight on maternal affection in English homes—the wetnurse. The children too appear to be very good, and at school most promising. They are particularly fond of manly exercise, and hundreds may be seen every afternoon joyously scouring over the cricket field. On the Maidan at Calcutta you see only European and Eurasian boys so engaged, and here the Parsi youths take their place. Even on the sward before the European barracks I noticed three days ago a goodly number of Parsi boys engaged in play with the children of European soldiers, some at cricket and others in the racket court. One thing however struck me as curious. Notwithstanding their goaheadism in many respects, the Parsis have not yet taken to riding. I have watched the Rotten Row, both morning and evening, but noticed none taking exercise on horse-back except Europeans and a few jocks. Perhaps the cumbrous ugly hat of the followers of Zarthust, (that is the modern form of our old familiar Zoroaster) stands in the way. But whatever the cause the fact is remarkable. With such a noble expanse of water as the port or the Back Bay, it is curious too that there should be no attempt made by the Parsis in rowing and yachting. It would surely be befitting their manliness if they did.

FRA DIAVOLO.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HEAR that Sir Ashley Eden is not expected in Calcutta till December.

WE UNDERSTAND that His Excellency the Viceroy will pay a flying visit to Ajmere, Ulwar and Gwalior on his way to Calcutta. It is said that His Excellency will spend the next Xmas at Darjeeling.

A FACTORY BILL has been introduced into the Governor General's Legislative Council. The object of it according to the mover is to provide for the proper regulation of machinery in order to prevent accidents and to regulate the working hours of boys engaged in Mills. We reserve comments till the Bill is published.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to observe that Mr. Sashia Sastri of Madras has been appointed an Additional Member of the Governor General's Legislative Council. He is one of the cleverest native gentlemen we have come across. He was we believe formerly Sheristadar of the Madras Board of Revenue; he succeeded Sir Madhava Rao as Dewan or Minister of Travancore, and filled that high office with much credit to himself and to the great advantage of that native state; he was lately a member of the Madras Legislative Council. A man of sterling ability, varied knowledge, and thorough honesty, he unites to these good qualities an innate modesty, which lends a charm to his character. We wish him success in his new career.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY shortly returns to Assam, and we take this opportunity to lay before him certain grievances connected with his province, which have been brought to our notice:

1. Mr. H. M. Hinde, late Assistant Commissioner of the Stevens' case memory, who was deputed to do famine duty in Madras, has returned and has been promoted to the supersession of deserving native officers such as Babus Hurischundra Chaki, Rajmohun De, and Sarat Chunder Banerjea, M. A. B. L. Mr. Hinde,we are informed is brother-in-law of Mr. Kemble, Magistrate of Purnea.

2. Babu Joygopal Rukhit, acting Executive Engineer, Nowgong District, a very promising officer, has been under the painful necessity of retiring under the new scheme, because he had unwittingly given offence to the late Mr. Damant, Deputy Commissioner, regarding the occupation of a bungalow, in consequence of which incident it is believed his place was made too hot for him.

3. Babu Bholanath Das, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Lower Assam Division, is a highly meritorious officer, held in high esteem by his official superiors, and very favorably spoken of by successive Governments in the annual administration reports. An honorable mention is made of him in the last administration report of Sir Steuart Bayley. In March 1875 there was a vacancy in the 2nd Grade, and Babu BholanathDas was entitled to promotion in consideration of his approved services. But Captain T. J. Williams, though his junior, and a new arrival, superseded him; thelgallant Captain had the best of all claims, he is a son-in-law of Col. Keatinge, the then Chief Commissioner of Assam. A vacancy in the second grade has again occurred, and it is rumoured that Babu Bholanath Das will again be superseded. It is said that the Public Works Secretary to the Assam Government has written to the Government of India that policy requires that native officers should not be placed in the front ranks of the service, and that some one should be transfered from another province to fill up the vacancy in question. So a native officer of long standing and acknowledged merit must go to the wall because his skin is black!

We commend the above cases to Sir Steuart Bayley. From what we have seen of him in Bengal we do not think he will allow race considerations to sway his decisions in matters of patronage. The supersessions noticed above we may mention have caused a deep pang of disappointment and distress among the educated natives in Assam.

BABU KRISHNACHUNDER ROY of the Hare School has undertaken a much-needed work. As he says, students in this country often find a difficulty in catching the spirit of English *Phrases* and *Idioms*, unless these are explained to them in their own vernacular; and it not unfrequently happens, even after they have fully understood the meanings, that they fail to use the phrases and idioms in the way they should be used. In order to assist them in overcoming this difficulty he has undertaken the compilation of a Dictionary of English Phrases and Idioms with explanations in English and Bengali and illustrations chiefly from standard modern writers. He proposes to publish the work in parts and complete it in sixteen parts. The First Part is before us,which has been evidently executed with great labour and care. Babu Krishnachunder Roy is eminently qualified for the difficult task he has undertaken and we wish him every success. Our students will find this Dictionary a great help to them.

WE HAVE received the following report from our commercial correspondent:

The renewal of business after the Doorga Poojah Holidays evinced a decided improvement in almost all its branches; the revival begun after Poojah, but during the Holidays encouraging messages from other parts combined with the prospects of good harvest all over the country, led to various transactions with good result viz disposal of freights and sterling exchange at higher rates. For piece-goods and yarn a fair demand from all parts has been experienced. In Metals, Spelter, Zinc sheets, Tinplate good profits have been secured. Sales of local industrial productions in large quantities and higher rates. Considerable sales of Indian stores at more favorable prices. Large transaction of oil-seeds, wheat, hides and horns. Government securities 4 and 4½ per cent, with constant fluctuating rates but closing firm. Joint Stock Co's shares viz Spinning Mills,Coal Companies and Teas which a short time ago were quite neglected and greatly depressed but during the period under review rapidly rallied to the great consolation of those holders and friends and ready buyers at advanced rate. Above all the decline in the price of rice from 8 to 12 annas per maund has afforded a great relief to the people. It is expected that the present state of things will continue unless some unforeseen circumstances occur.

THE TIMES OF INDIA publishes a very important communication from the Hon'ble Rao Vishwanath Mandlik, C.S.I., member of the Bombay Legislative Council, who owing to a sad domestic bereavement could not attend the Council and answer from his seat Mr. Ashburner's peculiar views regarding the origin and position of the Khotes under the Peishwa. Mr. Ashburner is reported to have said:

The Peishwas delegated certain of his powers to Court favourites, usually Brahmins, sometimes by formal *sanad*, but more often by a mere verbal order, to go to a certain village, take measures for its defence and cultivation, protect the ryots, collect the revenue, and remit the money to headquarters,at Poona—the most important part of the functions."

"But wherever the Darakeris threatened with extinction by the anarchy of the times, a Brahmin Khot was deputed from Poona to protect them, and to encourage immigration and cultivation."

Mr. Mandlik quotes Mr. Chaplin and the Bombay Government to refute this statement. Mr. Chaplin in 1821 wrote as follows on the subject:

The *khotes* are beleived to have arisen during the Government of the Bijapur kings, whose era was A. D. 1489 to 1685, being 29 years before the beginning of the Peshwa's dynasty, and are said to be usually possessed of *sanads* of appointment, some of which are two hundred years old. I have not been able to procure any of these *sanads*,but am informed that they sometimes specify that the person is constituted *khot* of the village in order to restore it to prosperity. This circumstance, added to the meaning of the word, which is a 'renter' or farmer, renders it extremely probable that the origin of the system was a *kaul* or *istawa* lease granted to individuals of property to restore the prosperity and cultivation of ruined villages; but however this may be, it has grown into a regular established and acknowledged right of farm."

In the Revenue Selections of the Bombay Government, 1822, occur the following:

The origin of the Khots is not easily to be traced? it is believed they were introduced along with a grain rental, no longer back than about the time of Nazam Shahe" (*i. e.* about four centuries ago; 227 year before the rule of the Peshwa.)

The principal benefit arising from the institution is the facility with which through them the revenues are collected; for the more respectable of them are capitalists, who lay out money in bringing new land into cultivation, and may be considered as a description of yeomanry.

They may be separated into two distint classes, Wuttundar Khots, as they term themselves, and the Sircarre. Of the latter it is not necessary to say more than that they are liable at any time to be dispossessed by Government; though should they have long held their situations, their removal, if for no fault, would be considered an ungracious and harsh measure.

The Wuttundar Khots, on the contrary, maintain that they possess an hereditary indefeasible right, and that they cannot be dispossessed; and there is this strong point in their favours, that under the late Government they frequently pawned, and even sometimes sold their offices.

As for the proprietory rights of the Khotes, Sir Barrow Ellis thus spoke in the Bombay Legislative Council on the point:

"The khots most certainly had rights. These rights had been questioned by some revenue officers, but however they might be questioned, it seemed to him (Mr. Ellis) to be beyond doubt that the khot has an interest (though not an unqualified one) in the lands of his village, and that this interest is a transferable and heritable property. It was very necessary to recognise this right in so many words. Its recognition by no means implied that the rights of the khots tenants (where these have proprietary or occupancy rights) would be ignored."

We have not space for more extracts. But what we have given is sufficient to shew that Mr. Ashburner was entirely wrong in the statements he made.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner).

Simla, November 2nd.—From Alikhel it is stated that the Ahmad and Hussan Khel Jajis have submitted to the terms imposed—namely, payment in six days of Rs. 1,000, and delivery of hostages, four of whom were sent to Kurram at once. From Kabul.—It was proposed to abandon the Siah Sang position when General Macpherson marched to Buthkak on the 1st November. The remainder of the force will then be collected at Sherpur. Some cases of Ludhiana disease having occurred in the 12th Bengal Cavalry, the regiment has been moved four miles on the Buthkak road. The Khugianis have restored about ten tons of grain, part of the amount plundered by them from the Amir's stores before the arrival of our troops. The telegraph is open to Gandamak.

2nd.—Colonel Johnstone, Political Agent, Manipur, marched into Kohima with 50 (500?) regulars and police and 50 (500?) Manipuri troops at 4 P.M., October 27. He re-

ports that he found the garrison reduced to extremities after a noble defence of thirteen days by Messrs. Hinde and Cawley. Party saved—three officers, two ladies, two children, 537 natives.

4th.—General Roberts has joined General Macpherson's Brigade at Buthkak. The Khyber Column has advanced to Jugdullack. The Ghilzai headmen are with General Roberts.

5th.—General Roberts was to return to Kabul from Buthkak on the 3rd. General Macpherson's brigade was to march towards Gandamak on the 4th, by the Khurd Kabul and Tazin. The proclamation was read on the 4th at Kandahar to an assembly of notables, mullahs and merchants. It was announced that the British Government had recognised Sirdar Shere Ali Khan as Governor of the Kandahar Province, including Kushti and Kelati-Ghilzai till the new arrangements alluded to in the proclamation should be made.

5th.—The rumour regarding the murder of Mr. Macivor, of the Sakkar and Dadur Railway, is incorrect. He was all right on the 4th.

6th.—Major Evans, of the 43rd N. I., with a flying column of 200 men, left Samaguting on the 29th, and reached Kohima unopposed on the 30th. He found Colonel Johnstone's Manipuris en camped there. As rations were short at Kohima, the column returned to Samaguting on the 1st. Communication is still reported unsatisfactory. General Nation has reached Golahat.

7th.—General Macpherson's Brigade from Kabul was to reach Tezin on the 6th and meet General Gough. Sirdar Mahomed Yusuf Khan has left Kandahar for Kabul. General Hughes was expected at Kandahar on the 8th. General Palliser has left Kandahar for India. The publication of the Government proclamation has been well received by the people in Kandahar. Sirdar Shere Ali Khan holds the provisional Government. From Alikhel it is stated that the Hassan and Ahmad Kheyl Jajis have paid the fine imposed on them and given hostages. The force at Alikhel leaves on the 8th.

7th.—In the Legislative Council to-day, after some discussion, Mr. Colvin obtained leave to introduce a Bill to regulate labor in factories. A Select Committee was appointed on the Bill. Mr. Whitley Stokes moved for, and, after some discussion, obtained, leave to introduce a Bill for the better prevention of glanders and farcy among horses. The report of the Select Committee on the Foreign Jurisdiction Act Amendment Bill of 1872 was presented to the Council. Sir John Strachey's motion for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the levy of town duties and tolls in municipalities was postponed. The Council adjourned for a week.

8th.—General Macpherson and General Bright met on 6th at Katasong.

Darlington's Pain-Curer has been found to be a certain cure for Pain on the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness, of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Deafness of the ear, Neuralgia Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples Freckles, & Eruptions on the skin. May be had retail or wholesale, direct from their Establishment, 49, Dhurrumtollah-street, Calcutta.

MONEY MARKET.

(*November* 1, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	93	0	*a*	93 4
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885).....	,,	99	0	*a*	99 4
4½ Per Cent. of 1871 (1881).....	,,	95	8	*a*	96 0
4½ Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4 p. ct.				
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893).....	,,	100	14	*a*	101 2
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	,,	100	14	*a*	101 2

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5 Per Cent. for 15 years (1882)...	Rs.	101		*a*

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1864 (1884)	Rs.	107	0	*a*	107 8
6 Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	,,	107	8	*a*	108 0
6 Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	,,	108	0	*a*	108 8
6 Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	,,	108	8	*a*	109 4
6 Per Cent. of 1870 (1890)	,,	110	0	*a*	110 8
6 Per Cent. of 1872 (1892)	,,	110	8	*a*	111 8
6 Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	,,	102	0	*a*	102 8

Correspondence.

MYSORE AND KASHMIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

DEAR SIR,—I have perused with great interest your recent article on the impending fate of Kashmir, as urged upon the British public by certain Military critics in the columns of the London *Times*. Upon asserted misrule and discontent these antiquated spokesmen of a still more antiquated party which may be called the Dalhousie clique, base a demand for annexation. This, it would seem, is henceforth to be the sovereign panacea for all foreign states in India, which may be suffering from a plethora of internal wealth and poverty of self-defence. Of the critics quoted it will be seen two are high placed military men, who professionally yearn for the extension of England's power and prestige. The third correspondent may for aught I know be a soldier too Posterity usually assigns all our territorial acquisitions to the invincible efficacy of the sword, and it will be so much more *eclat* to the scarlet brotherhood, that in their generation the nation has acquired so many more thousand square miles of foreign country, forgetful that the greatest English battles in India have been really fought with the pen and with the purse, while the sword and cannon have only acted as scarecrows. All the extracts, you give are of the genuine gunpowder hue, and thunder and lightning flash from the leaden atmosphere, as one of these martial heroes take the name of God in vain and with a flourish of philanthropy asks the nation to throw down a million sterling and annex Kashmir. That would be uncommonly cheap at the price, but I doubt if purse-proud England can afford to lay out even one million pounds on such doubtful terms as the annexation of Kashmir at this moment would imply. It is a frontier State, and the Government of India want every loyal Chief great or small that it can find at the present juncture when the war-cards are being shuffled every hour. That, however, is scarcely a smaller consideration than the one that Kashmir and its Maharajah have always been special favorites of the British Crown and public, no Indian State has given them less trouble or more regard. If the subject population of India are not exactly on a level with British subjects in matters political or social, it must be remembered that it has taken England more than a century to make British India what it is, while Kashmir has had an identity of only 33 years or about one-third of our training time. In that interval she has had but two Asiatic rulers to guide her career, while British India has had within the same period nearly nine astute statesmen, the pick of the English Cabinet, to drive her team.

Notwithstanding this, I deny that Kashmir is the forlorn, slavery-stricken kingdom which these infatuated scribes would picture it. Instances of official tyranny and oppression in Kashmir as you say, "cannot be denied; but so there are in British India." Aye, and plenty of it. Our Army, our Uncovenanted Service, our Eurasian population, our Imperial and Municipal rate-payers, our Ryots, each and all vent their groans on the platform and in the press, in language which is far from being grateful or melodious. To take a higher aim, while these martial politicians are making false alarm of the alleged slavery of individual subjects by their rightful sovereign ruler. British India furnishes the spectacle of Kingdoms held in silken bonds by England, on no justifiable pretext. Our weaker feudatories like Mysore, breathe a perfumed atmosphere of "Slavery," which though not quite African in its surroundings, is more than African in its origin and perpetuity. I thought our Government had had quite enough to occupy it in Afghanistan and South Africa, to say nothing of Burman hide-and-seek, without looking for annexational prey from useful, unoffending Kashmir. Her only offence, as I take it, in military eyes, is her poverty of self-defence, but as no voice has been lifted up against her in *bona fide* political circles, it would seem that the British public and Government are too magnanimous to heed the hue and cry which has for its end no other object than the employment in the "Garden of the East" of a number of possible proteges of these superannuated Generals.

But, Sir, the subject has an interest for us of Southern India, as recalling forcibly of the programme which was played out between the Government of India and the Mysore State some 15 years ago. Just in the same way, popular discontent was officially urged against the Mysore Raj, a state of things which was belied by the profound exultation with which the whole Province regarded their ruler's adoption of a son and heir as indicating the perpetuity of Hindu Government. Overridden and hampered by obstructive Viceroys and Commissioners, the late Maharajah, who really had at heart the welfare of his subjects, was grossly misrepresented as to his wishes in regard to succession, bolstered by the daring assertion that there was a general desire on the part of his people for a transfer of Sovereignty to the British. This same type of polite falsehood, in an earlier stage of the Maharajah's career, resulted in making him one of the earliest patients admitted into the annexation Infirmary. There is no doubt that the Province has benefited materially by British management, and the patient has been pronounced convalescent, but the Infirmary is still open for him at any time that the State Physician thinks it expedient to take him in charge.

There is one essential difference, however, between the conditions of Mysore and Kashmir, which should not be overlooked viz, the Mysore Raj was in a sense, a creation of the British Government, incidental to the tri-partite Treaty of 1799, at Seringapatam. For diplomatic purposes, or not to swell the Nizam's territory our Government chose to recognize the young Maharajah, Krishnaraj Wudayer, and Lord Wellesley, afterwards the Duke of Wellington, accordingly placed His Highness on the musnud. thus retaining a possible friend in need, and dividing among the three what by right of conquest probably belonged only to two parties, the British and the Nizam. Mysore was therefore from the commencement a sort of dependency, which it might have been perhaps a modified injustice to meddle with. But Kashmir has no such antecedents. England never conquered the State but the late Honorable East India Company sold it in fair and honorable bargain in 1846 under no political conditions whatsoever to the then Chief of Jummu at a time when the East India Company were sorely pressed for money, and to the credit of the purchaser, no Native State in the Empire has given us less trouble or more courtesy than this "Garden of the East." I trust we know the British Parliament and people better than to suppose that they will allow themselves to be cajoled into another disgraceful "grab," such as, to use the elegant words of one of the gallant correspondents, would make the very name of the place "stink in our nostrils.'

Yours faithfully,
V. RAJARUTHNUM MUDALEYAR.

Madras,
The 28th October, 1879.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P
Traffic Superintendent, Patna and Gya State Railway	16	8	0
Rao Shaheb Venaik Row Gonesh Ketie Indore	13	4	0
Syud Shere Ali, Rajmahal	20	0	0
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ERRATA.

For Banymadhob Basu, Tajpur Rs. 13-4 read Pearymohun Basu

C. Amoorthalingum Moodlay Esq., Madras for Rs. 13-4 Read Rs. 10 0 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*November* 5, 1879.

GENERAL.—Mr. H. Lee, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Durbhunga, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 12th instant.

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C. S. I., is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Patna, but will continue to act, until further orders, as Commissioner of the Patna division.

Mr. R. D. Hime, on leave, is appointed to be Collector of Durbhunga.

The orders of the 11th instant, transferring Mr. G. K. Lyon, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bagdogra, Rungpore to the Sudder Station of the Julpigoree district, are cancelled.

Mr. A. J. Primrose Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bagdogra, Rungpore, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Julpigoree district.

Mr. A. R. Hand, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pakour, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for four months, under Section 4, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 16th ultimo.

Baboo Gouri Sunker Biswas, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the district of Mozufferpore and Durbhunga.

Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge, District and Sessions Judge, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 29th proximo.

Baboo Bijoy Madhub Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nudden, is transferred to Bhagulpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Soopool division of that district,

Baboo Kristo Prosad Ghose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bood-Bood, Burdwan, is appointed to have charge of the newly created sub-division of Bissenpore, in the district of Bankoora, with effect from the date on which he joined the latter sub-division.

Baboo Kristo Prosad Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bissenpore, Bankoora, is transferred to the 24 Pergunnahs, and is appointed to have charge of the Basirhat division of that district.

Advertisements.

A special meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Monday the 10th November 1879, *at* 3 P. M.

Business to be brought forward.

1 To appoint a General Committee (Town Council) under section 55 of Act IV B. C. of 1876

2. To confirm proceedings of the Town Council at meetings held on the 11th and 17th ultimo.

3. The Chairman to lay on the table letter from Mr. R. Turnbull Secretary to the Corporation, reporting his return and having taken charge of his office on the 27th October.

4. Chairman to submit memo by the Health Officer submitting vital statistics for the month of September 1879.

ROBERT TURNBULL
Secretary to the Corporation.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Alteration of Trains.

On and from 15th instant the mixed trains will run between Sara and Jalpaiguri only and the Rungpore Branch train running in connection with the Main Line, up and down mails will leave Rungpore 11-9 P.M. instead of 11-43 P.M.

By Order,
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdts. Office.
Saidpore, 5th November 1879.

BENGAL ICE MANUFACTURING CO. L. D.

NOTICE.

Chitpore Depot will be closed after 14th November, 1879.

Discount allowed to purchasers of Rs. 10 worth of tickets will from the 15th November be only 1½ per cent. thus they will get 325lb. for Rs. 10.

By order
H. I. WESTON,
Agent protem.

Notice! 1879!! 1880!!!

Birth Day Cards.
X'mas Cards.
New Year's Cards.
Easter Cards.

From one Anna to Re. 1 each.

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"The Stores" Calcutta.

THE ANNUAL GRAND FANCY FAIR,

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1880.

At the Villa "Seven Tanks" in aid of Calcutta Charities.

QUESTIONS IN ENGLISH with Answers, Re. 1-3.
PROVERBS with their Explanations, 11½ As.
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AT DUM DUM "*Fairy Hall*," AT NAIHATI, the house lately the property of Bipprodass Mitter with numerous and valuable fruit and other trees and tanks well stocked with fish.

Apply to the Land Mortgage Bank of India Ld. No. 1A, Hare Street, Calcutta.

"**Sylhet Mela**" will commence on January 19th and will last a fortnight.

H. L. JOHNSON,
Deputy Commissioner Sylhet.

WANTED.

A B. A. Head-Master for the Maharaja's School, Comillah, on Rs. 60 a month with prospects of increase —Apply to Babu Rajmohan Mitter, Dewan to H. H. The Maharajah of Tipperah or to—

ASHUTOSH CHATTERJEA,
Comillah, 29th October 1879. *Paishkar.*

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FOUR FURROWS, WITH

1 Dozen Extra Ploughshares.	2 Dozen Extra Shares R. S. 3
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1 Dozen Extra Shares S. 2.	1 ,, ,, ,, R. S. 4
1 ,, ,, ,, S. 3.	2 Extra Screws with Collars for raising the main wheel.

Extra Draft Hooks, Bolts Keys, and Pinions, 8 Extra Iron Culters for heavy land.

HOWARD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BREAST OR RIDGING PLOUGHS.

These Ploughs are intended for moulding up or forming ridges for turnips, mangolds, and potatoes. The breasts are fitted in a neat and simple manner: they can be readily expanded or contracted to any required width, and this independently of each other. By simply removing the breasts, which can be done instantly and attaching the hoes shewn in the annexed engraving, these implements can be used as horse hoes .. .. Rs. 90

PLOUGHS FOR SMALL BULLOCKS OR PONIES.

Howard's Patent Iron Dwarf Plough, with one Wheel, Marked D' each .. .. Rs. 45

This Plough is intended to be worked by a small horse or bullock. It is adapted for light land for stirring loose soil and for any kind of shallow ploughing where the draught is easy.

The average weight of the above Plough is 1¼ cwt.

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The above Plough is the most useful made for very hard, rooty, stony ground, being very strong and reversible.

Howard's Expanding Horse Hoe, each... ... Rs. 70

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An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at—4oz, Rs. 6 : 8oz, Rs. 11 : 16oz, Rs. 20-12. Cash with order.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE
SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

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CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
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Local Board of Directors:

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E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.
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INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Our Furnishing Department is replete with a very large and varied stock and we are prepared to undertake Furnishing of every description and to supply estimates for the same.

The Department is under the supervision of an experienced European and every care is taken to render satisfaction and meet the wishes of our constituents.

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F. & C. OSLER.

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Manufacturers of Crystal and colored Glass Chandeliers, Candelabra and Wall Lights, Crystal Fountains, Table Glass, &c.

Manufacturers and patentees of Kerosine and other Oil Lamps for use under the punkah in India.

Importers of Mirrors, Bronzes, Bohemian and other continental Glass-ware, porcelain services and porcelain ornaments.

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F. and C. Osler beg to call attention to the superb stock of Chandeliers, Candelabra, and Wall Lights now arranged for sale in their show-rooms in Calcutta. They invite inspection. These goods are the Manufacture of their own Firm, and in point of elegance of form, purity of colour, and richness of cutting, are of the very best description. F. and C. Osler's stock is very large and they are prepared to undertake the lighting of palaces of Indian noblemen with Chandeliers, burning candles, gas or kerosine, at short notice and on favourable terms.

Chandeliers in frosted and cutglass for candles, gas, or kerosine 3, 6, 8 and 12 lights.
Ditto in richly cut crystal Glass for Ditto from 3 to 60 lights.

Designs and prices given for Chandeliers of any size up to 500 lights.

Chandeliers burning kerosine, fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners, with illuminating power equal to 24 candles.

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Crystal or colored, for gas, candles, or kerosine, to Match Chandeliers

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In Crystal Glass 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, and 31 lights.
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Table Lamps in Crystal Glass fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners.

Hanging Lamps, handsome patterns, duplex burners Wall Lamps, new designs very elegant and attractive fitted with duplex burners.

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Venetian and other Mirrors, selected from designs in the Paris Exhibition.
Drawing room decorative ornaments in great variety.

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The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

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A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

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It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
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The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¾ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case,
,, ,, 1½ ,, ,, ... Rs. 14 ,,
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NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

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Thousands of natives from all parts of India have come to us toothless and miserable, unable to masticate their food and enjoy their *pan* and have left us after a few days, marvelling at the change wrought in their personal appearance and in their increased physical comfort. Highest quality of material and workmanship guaranteed.

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Has invariably proved successful in curing enlargement of the Spleen of several years standing. It has always effected a cure when other med cines have sigually failed, Re. 1. Packing As. 8.

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